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# KENYON FAMILY BIOGRAPHY.

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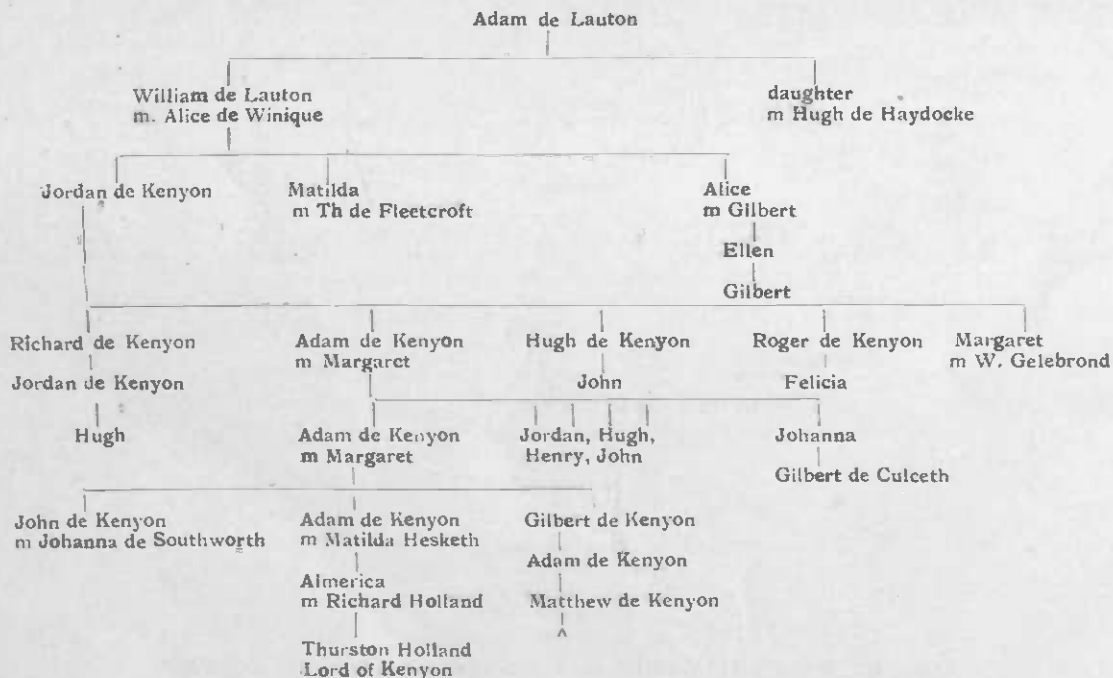
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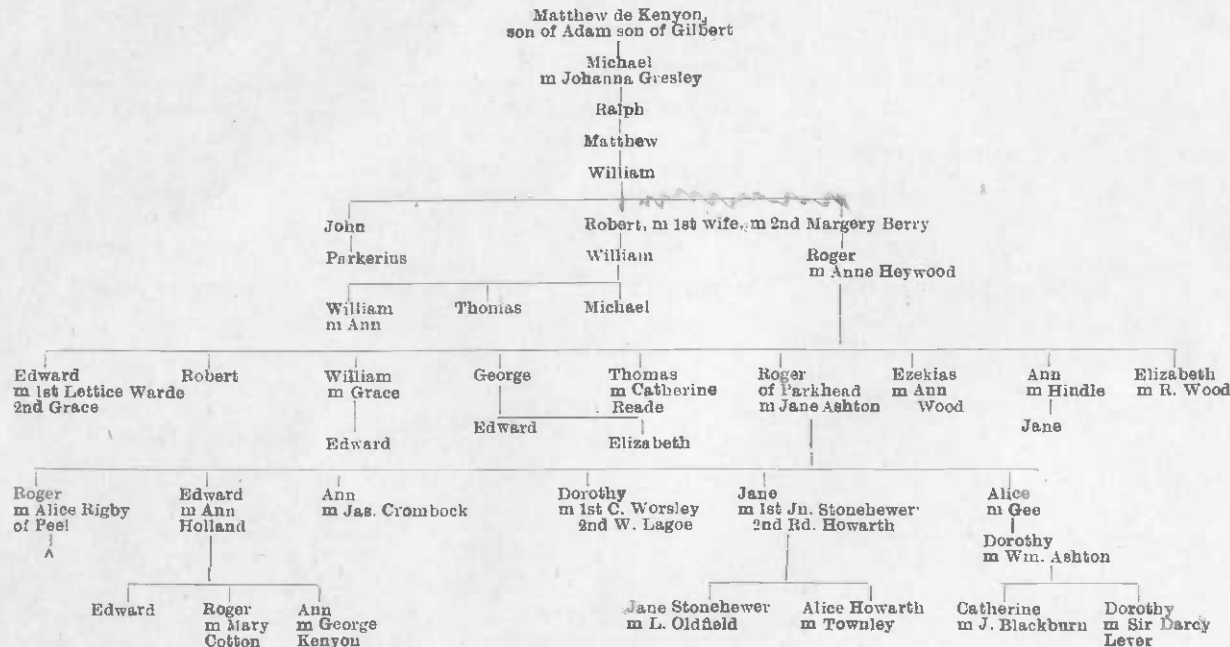
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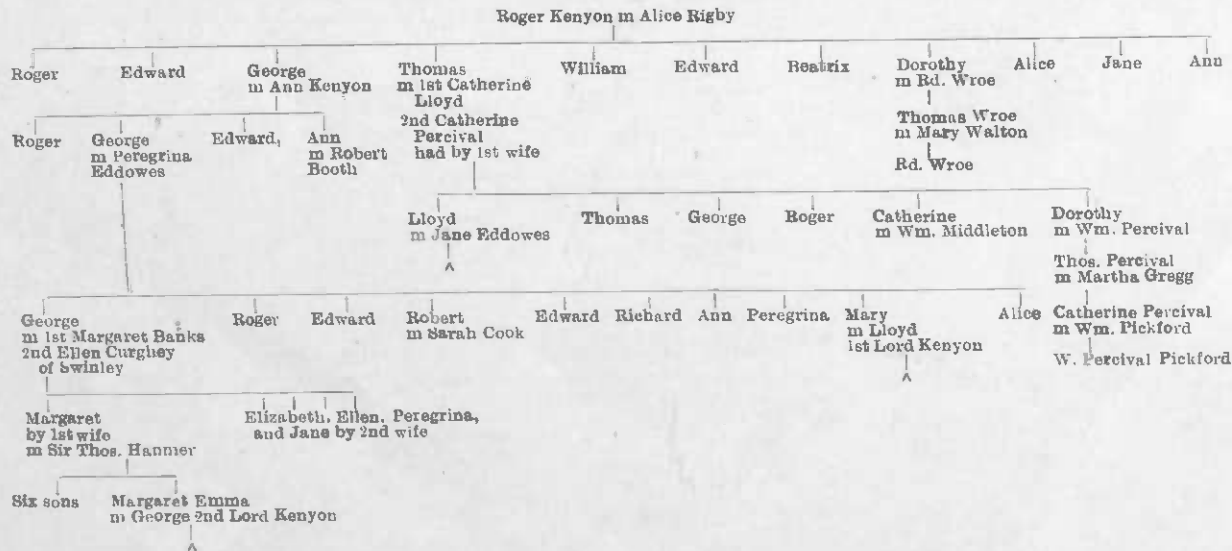
# KENYON OF KENYON, 1154 TO 1406.



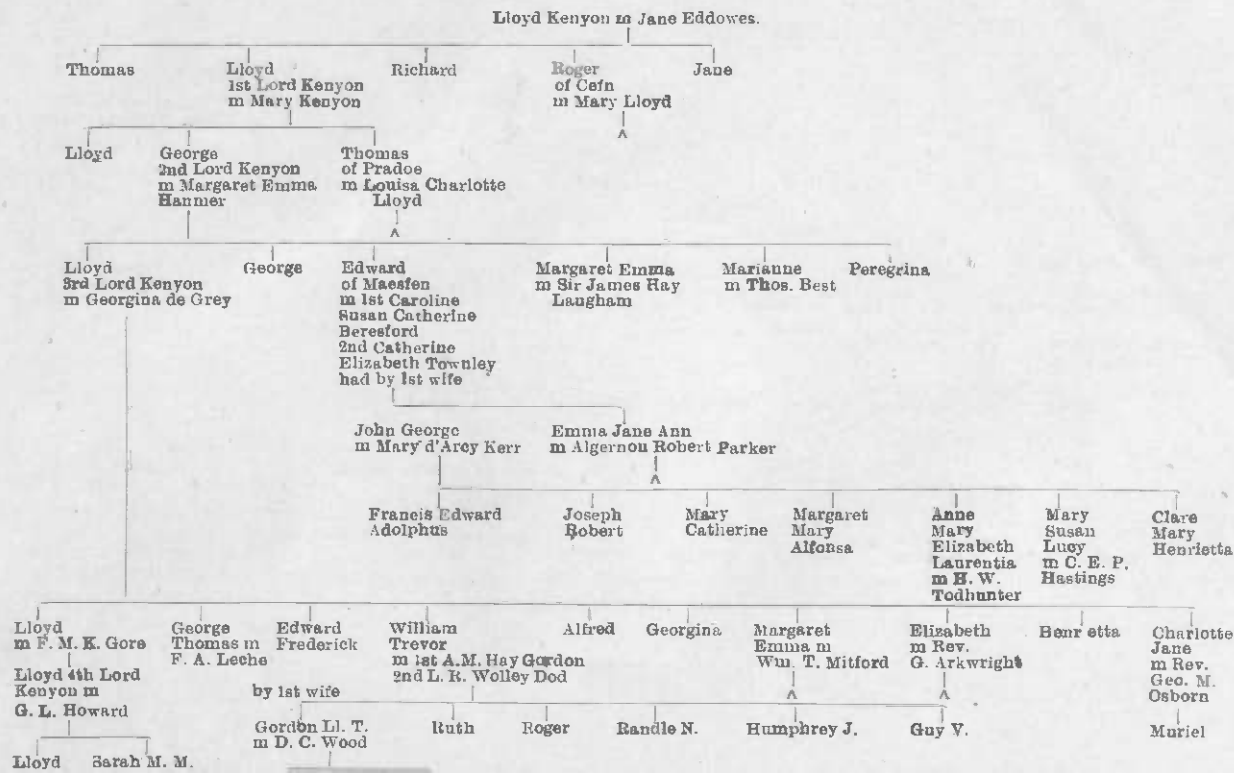
# KENYON OF WINWICK PARISH AND ELSEWHERE, 1406 TO 1657.



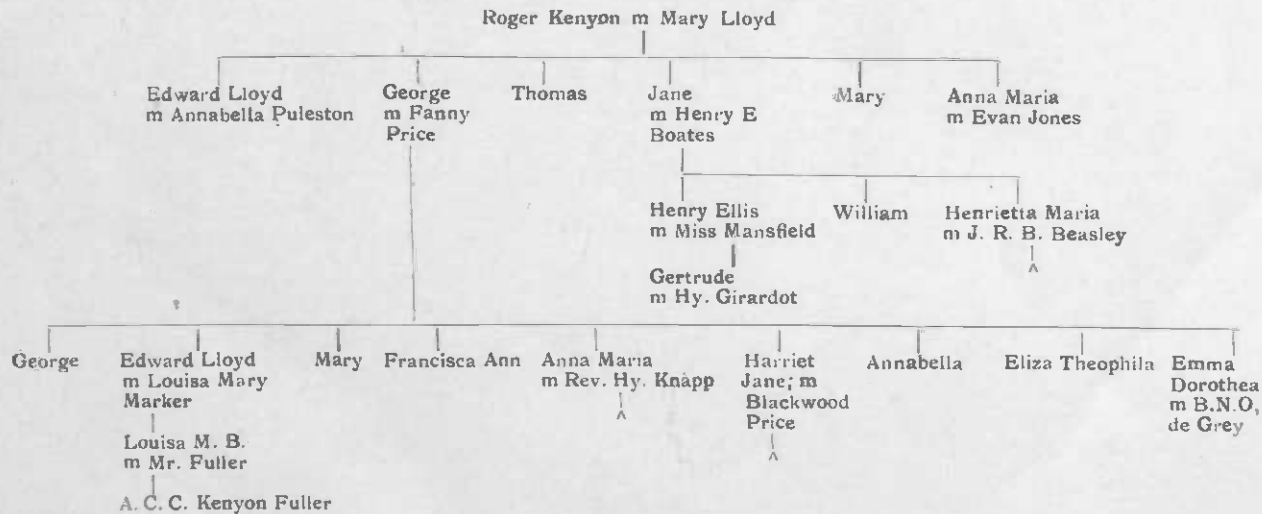
# KENYON OF PEEL, 1657 TO 1836.



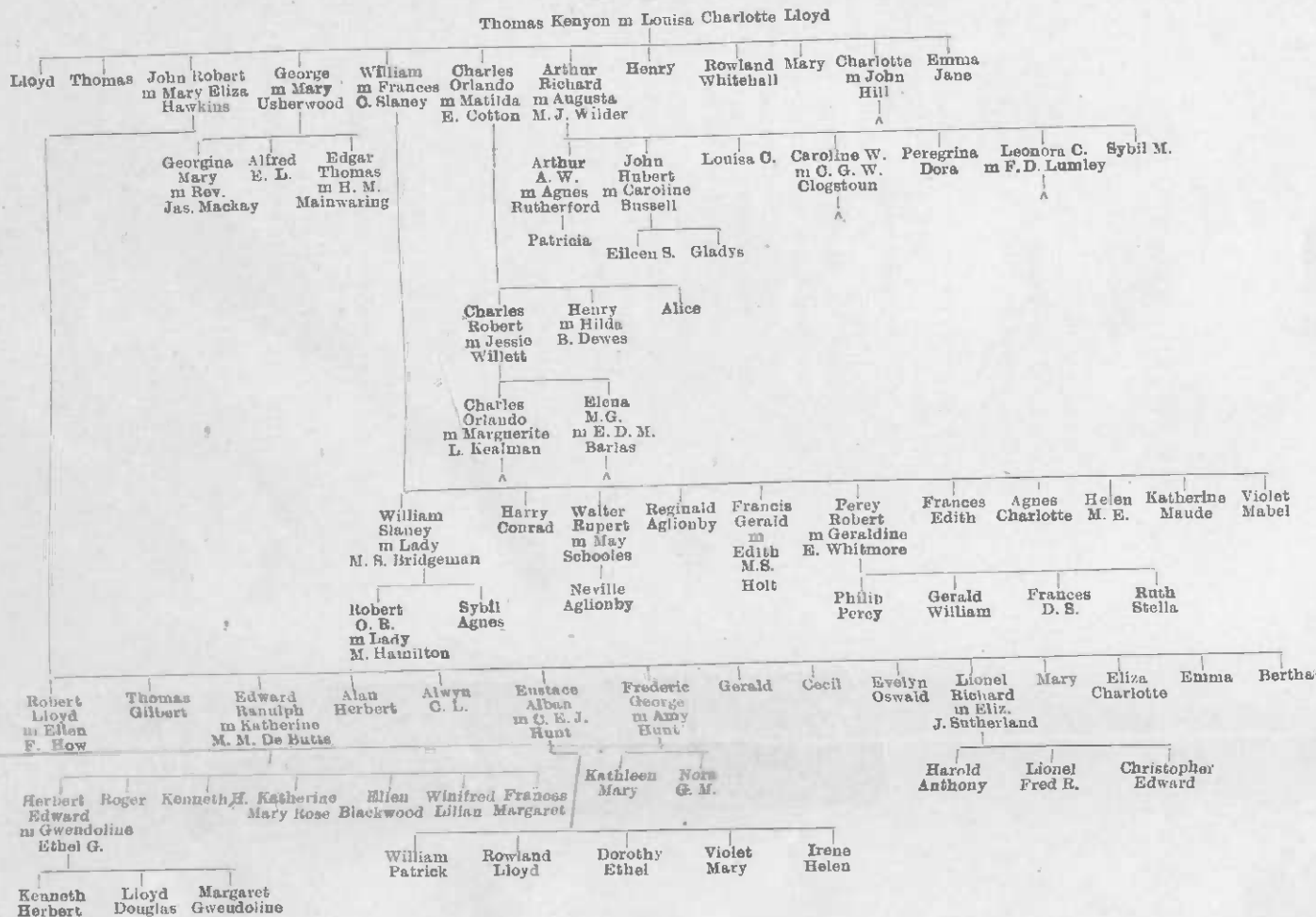
# KENYON OF PEEL AND GREDINGTON, FROM 1730.



# KENYON OF CEFN, 1770 TO 1835.



## KENYON OF PRADOE, FROM 1803.



## KENYON FAMILY BIOGRAPHY.

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**T**HIS is an attempt to chronicle what is known of the careers of the members of the family of Kenyon of Kenyon, afterwards of Peel and Gredington, and of the collateral branches.

The pedigree is taken, with a few modifications from family records, from that published in the Lancashire volume of "Pedigrees of County Families in England," by Joseph Foster, 1873, the early part of which is derived almost entirely from deeds formerly in the possession of the Banister family, who in the 12th century were Lords of the Manor in which Kenyon was included, and from whom the deeds passed to the Leghs of Lyme. Gregson's "Fragments of Lancashire" also contains some information, part of which was probably collected by the Rev. Robert Kenyon of Peel, who died in 1787. Very little is known of the personal careers of individual members of the family before the reign of James 1st, but from that time the MSS. in the possession of Lord Kenyon, published by the Historical MSS. Commission, give a great deal of information, and are the authority (together with the ordinary books of reference) for nearly all that is stated in the following pages until we come to the 19th century, for which family records and personal recollections are available. Each MS. in the published volume is distinguished by a number, and it is to these numbers that the numbers in brackets in the following pages refer. Of living members of the family no biography is here attempted, and little but their present position is recorded.

Kenyon is a township of 1686 acres with a population, chiefly agricultural, of 327, in the Parish of Newchurch Kenyon, in the old Parish of Winwick in the Hundred of West Derby in the County Palatine of Lancashire, close to the borough of Newton-in-Mackerfield which is itself included in the same parish (Lewis' Topogr. Dict.) But when the Domesday Survey was made, all the land between Ribble and Mersey, now in Lancashire, was surveyed in Cheshire. This included the whole of West Derby



Hundred, together with two Hundreds of Neweton and Walintune, which became absorbed in West Derby at least as early as 10 Hen. III. ; no names of holdings in Newton Hundred are given in Domesday, but it seems to have consisted of the Parishes of Winwick and Wigan (Cheshire Domesday Book by Beaumont, 1863, Introduction). The whole of this district had been granted by the Conqueror to Roger of Poitou, son of Roger de Montgomery, Earl of Arundel and Shrewsbury, but he had forfeited it by rebellion, and it was in the King's hands at the time of Domesday. Kenyon was probably one of the Berewicks or sub-manors mentioned in the following account of Newton Manor in the Domesday Survey. " In Neweton in King Edward's time there were 5 hides. of these one was in demesne ; the Church of the same manor had 1 carucate, and St. Oswold of the same vill had 2 carucates free of everything, other land of this manor 15 men called Drenchs held for 15 manors, but they were in fact berewicks of this manor and between them all they paid 30s. There is a wood there 10 leagues long and 6 leagues and 2 furlongs broad, and there are hawk's eyries. The free men of this hundred except 2 had the same custom as those of Derby Hundred, and mowed in the King's tillage lands 2 days more in August than they did. Those two had 5 carucates of land and had the forfeitures of blood and of rape, and pannage for their men. The King had all other forfeitures. This whole manor paid a rent to the King of £10 10s.

Now there are 6 Drenchs and 12 villeins and 4 bordars, who between them all have 9 carucates. The demesne is worth £4."

Warin Banistre is said to have held the Lordship of Newton under Roger of Poitou (Gregson p. 278) and the family retained it in King John's time (ib. p. 279) ; but after the elevation of Stephen Langton to the Archbishopric of Canterbury (1207—1228), the Langton family appear as Lords of Newton and Makerfield, which they long retained (ib. p. 285). Thurston Holland, a descendant of the Almarica who took Kenyon into the Holland family by her marriage in 1358, was found in 2 Hen. VIII. to have held the manors of Denton and Kenyon of Richard Langton, Baron of Newton

Adam de Lauton or Loton in Mackerfield, who occurs in A.D. 1154, is the earliest ancestor of the Kenyon family who has

been traced. Lowton is a township in the Parish of Winwick, of which Kenyon is another township. He is recorded to have given 2 bovates of land to Robert de Kenion to discharge the office of judge, but there is nothing to show that this Robert was an ancestor. Adam's arms are given in the family pedigree books as argent, a fesse sa. between 3 cross crosslets fitchee sa. If he bore arms he was of Knightly or gentle rank. He had a daughter who married Hugh de Haydocke, in the same parish of Winwick (Baines' Hist. of Lancashire III. 634), and a Son William.

William son of Adam married Alice daughter of Hugh de Winwick. He held from Henry III.  $6\frac{1}{2}$  carucates of land. He had a son Jordan, and 2 daughters Matilda and Alice. Matilda married Thomas de Fleetcroft, and Alice married Gilbert, by whom she had an only daughter Ellen, who had a son Gilbert.

Jordan de Kenyon, son of William and Alice. His father gave him the Lordship of Kenyon, from which his descendants took the name. He is styled Jordan de Kenyon, Lord of Kenyon in deeds of 23 or 33 Hen. III., and 18 and 20 Edw I.; and in 25 Edw I. he recovered against Margery daughter of William de Souhey the forensic service due for two bovates of land in Kenyon, on showing that her grandfather had performed that service. Probably the grandfather was the Robert de Kenyon to whom Adam de Lauton had given two bovates. Forensic services were services performed outside the manor, such as scutage, services at the Hundred Courts, and any other services which the manor had to render to a superior lord (see Eyton III. 20). Jordan had four sons and one daughter; Richard, the eldest, had a son Jordan living 18 Edw 2 and 21 Edw 3, and Jordan had a son Hugh living 17 Edw 3, with whom Richard's descendants seem to have come to an end. Adam, the second, will be dealt with afterwards. Hugh, the third, was living 17 Edw 2, and had a son John. Roger, the fourth, had a daughter Felicia. Margaret, only daughter of Jordan de Kenyon, married William Gelebrond.

Adam de Kenyon, though the second son of Jordan, is styled Lord of Kenyon. He married in 1272, and was living in 1302. His wife's name was Margaret. He had 5 sons and one daughter; Adam, of whom hereafter; Jordan, living 4 Edw 3; Hugh living 20 Edw 3; Henry; and John living 21 Edw 3; and Johanna who left a son called Gilbert de Culceth.

Adam de Kenyon, eldest son of Adam and Margaret, is also styled Lord of Kenyon. His wife's name was Margaret. He occurs 4 Edw 3. He had 3 sons, John, Adam, and Gilbert (or Matthew).

John de Kenyon, eldest son of the 2nd Adam and Margaret, became Lord of Kenyon, and married Johanna daughter of Gilbert de Southworth; both he and his wife were living 23 Edw 3, but he died without issue.

Adam de Kenyon, 2nd son of the 2nd Adam and Margaret, is called Sir Adam de Kenyon, Knight, in one of the Holland pedigrees. He became Lord of Kenyon on the death of his brother John, and was living 42 Edward 3. He married Matilda, daughter of Robert Hesketh, who was living 20 Edw 3, and they had an only daughter and heiress,

Almerica, who married in 1358, 32 Edw 3., Richard son and heir of Thurston Holland of Denton near Manchester. Their marriage settlement, in French, was preserved among the Holland papers. On Adam Kenyon's death Thurston Holland of Denton, son of Richard and Almerica Holland, became Lord of Kenyon, and is mentioned as such 8 Hen. IV. Richard Holland is mentioned 32 Edw 3, and 1 Rich 2, and died 3 Hen IV.

The Hollands were an old and important family in Lancashire. Almerica's husband appears to have been grandson of Sir William Holland, a younger son of Sir Robert Holland, who had been summoned as a Baron to Parliament in the reign of Edward II. and had been given great possessions in Lancashire by Thomas Earl of Lancaster, but on the Earl's rebellion Holland betrayed

him to the King's party, and was himself put to death for his treachery by the Earl's followers in 1328. Two of his sons were among the first Knights of the Garter, and one of them married the "fair maid of Kent," afterwards wife of the Black Prince, and was Earl of Kent in her right. The Hollands of Denton obtained Heaton in the Parish of Prestwich and other properties by marriage; these properties, including Kenyon, passed to the Egerton family by the marriage in 1684 of Sir John Egerton to Elizabeth only daughter and heiress of William Holland, and through them to the Earl of Wilton (Gregson, p. 214). The present Lord of the Manor of Kenyon, and owner of Kenyon Hall, is Sir Jabez Edward Johnson-Ferguson, Bart. Kenyon Hall, the original residence of the Kenyons of Kenyon, passed with the Manor, and was rebuilt in 1634 in wood and plaster, but has a gateway of stone, and contains a number of Lancashire armorial bearings on stone panels and in stained glass.

Thus the Kenyon family were owners of Kenyon from about 1238 to about 1400. The above particulars and dates are taken from deeds formerly in the possession of Robert Banister, Lord of Makerfield in Winwick Parish, but subsequently (and presumably now) in that of the Leghs of Lyme (Kenyon Pedigree Book). Nothing else seems to be recorded of the family, and their marriages seem to show that they lived at home and consorted chiefly with their near neighbours, for Lowton, Haydocke, Winwick, Kenyon, Southworth, Croft, and Culceth, places from which the husbands and wives came, are all townships in the Parish of Winwick (Gregson p. 143) But they bore arms, Sable a cross of lozenges arg, over all abend gobonated arg. and gules, which were quartered by the Hollands of Denton by virtue of the marriage with Almerica the heiress of Kenyon. They were Landowners, and of the rank of Esquires.

Gilbert, in one place called Matthew, was 3rd son of the second Adam Lord of Kenyon and Margaret his wife, and he or his descendants became head of the family on the death without issue male of his brother Adam, some time between 1368 and 1406, though they did not inherit the property. He and his descendants however retained the name de Kenyon, and continued to live in the same neighbourhood.

Adam de Kenyon, son of Gilbert, occurs 43 Edw III., 1369.

Matthew de Kenyon, son of Adam, is mentioned in a deed of either 7 or 17 Richard II. The names of the wives of these last three are not recorded, nor the place where they lived. Matthew was an Escheator of the Duchy of Lancaster in 1400. Escheators were officers who held inquests on the death of any tenant of the Crown who was believed to have died without an heir, or leaving an heir under age. If either of these was found to be the case the Escheator took possession of the land on behalf of the Crown, either permanently or during the minority of the heir, as the case might be. Their office was therefore an important one, and gave the holder considerable opportunities of making a profit for himself, and was regulated by Acts of Parliament, of the 14th and 36th years of Edw III. By 14 Edw III., st. 1, c 8, Escheators in England were to be appointed by the Chancellor and Judges, and to hold office for a year only. Matthew de Kenyon is the first member of the family who is recorded to have held a public office.

Michael de Kenyon, son of Matthew, is mentioned in 2 Hen. 4, the year in which his father was Escheator. He married Johanna Gresley

Ralph de Kenyon, son of Michael and Johanna, held lands in Newton of the Lord of Makerfield, one of the Langton family, in 13 Edw IV., 1473. The township of Kenyon is part of the Manor of Newton in Makerfield, in the Parish of Winwick, so that the family was still living in the old manor and parish.

Matthew de Kenyon, son of Ralph, is however described as of Kilshawe co. Lancaster, which I cannot identify. His son

William de Kenyon is described as a Baron of the Exchequer, and is mentioned in 28 Eliz as having held freehold land from Miles Gerard at a rent of £3 4s. 4d. His name does not appear among those of the English Barons of the Exchequer published in *Origines Judiciales*, and neither his name nor office is mentioned in the "Lancaster Official Lists" published in 1901. Perhaps "Baron of the Exchequer" is an ambitious term for Escheator. He is

recorded in the pedigree to have borne the same arms as the family bear now, so was probably in a fairly good position. He left two sons, John and Robert.

John de Kenyon, eldest son of William was born 1521 and died 1581, leaving a son

Parkerius de Kenyon, who died March 1616, apparently without issue.

Robert de Kenyon, 2nd son of William, married twice. By his first wife whose name is not known, he had a son

William de Kenyon, Escheator in 1586. This office is explained above. He is described in the Pedigree as a Baron of the Duchy of Lancaster. He left three sons

William, Thomas, and Michael, all of whom are similarly described as Barons of the Duchy of Lancaster, and may have been Escheators. All three died without issue, though the eldest of the three, William, had a wife named Ann, who died Oct. 1634.

Roger de Kenyon was the only son of Robert by his 2nd wife Margery Berry. He was born in 1533 and died 18 Dec. 1602. He married Anne Heywood, who died 28 Jan. 1616. They had a large family, 7 sons and 2 daughters. *Edward*, the eldest, born 2 Feb. 1562, is described as a Yeoman of Dinckley, a township in the Parish of Blackburn, not very far from Winwick. He married 1st Lettice Warde, who died 12 Sept. 1612, aged 40, and 2ndly Grace who survived him; but he died without issue in 1635. *Robert*, the 2nd, died without issue 1648. *William*, the 3rd, married Grace, and died in 1649, having had a son *Edward*, who died without issue. *George*, the 4th, born 3 Apr. 1577, is said to have been of Kersal, near Ollerton, Nottinghamshire, he had two children, *Edward* and *Elizabeth*, both of whom died in 1617. *Thomas*, the 5th, born 1580, married Catherine Reade, a widow, of Aughton, a township in the Parish of Mitton about 5 miles from Clitheroe; and *Ezekias* the 7th, married in 1638 Anne Wood, and died 1644. Neither of these seem to have left issue. *Roger*, the 6th son, will be dealt with afterwards, as his descendants eventually represented the family. Of the two daughters of Roger and Anne: *Ann* married a Mr. Hindle and had a daughter Jane; and *Elizabeth*, born 7 Aug. 1572, married Robert Wood.

From the time that the family lost the Lordship of Kenyon, down to this Roger and Anne Kenyon, very little is recorded of them beyond their names and dates, and some of these are given differently in different pedigrees. They seem to have lived entirely in Lancashire and not far from Kenyon, and to have intermarried chiefly with their neighbours there. They owned land, and bore arms, a privilege not then so generally assumed without right as it is now; and they held a few minor public offices. They probably ranked always among the class of lesser gentry.

Roger Kenyon of Parkhead, in the Parish of Whalley, near Blackburn and Clitheroe, was the 6th son of Roger and Anne Kenyon, and was born 20 Dec. 1582. He is the first of the family of whom any letters have been preserved, and the first therefore of whom we have any personal knowledge. He seems to have been a lawyer. In 1616 he was Surveyor of the Lordship of Middleham in Yorkshire under the Crown. In 1620 he married Jane, daughter of Richard Ashton of Chadderton, a township in the Parish of Oldham-cum-Prestwich in Lancashire. The Ashtons were an old Lancashire family. In 1628 he seems to have been under-sheriff of Lancashire. In that year a Jesuit named Edmund Arrowsmith, a native of Winwick, was hanged at Lancaster, 28 Aug., for having taken priests' orders beyond the seas. A tradition preserved in Roby's "Traditions of Lancashire," 1831, states that one of the family of Kenyon (presumably this Roger) attended as under sheriff at this execution, and refused some request made by the culprit, who thereupon cursed him, and said that whilst the family could boast of an heir, so long they should never want a cripple. Arrowsmith was reputed to be a martyr and his hand has ever since been preserved in St. Oswald's Roman Catholic Church at Ashton, Newton-le-Willows, and has been reputed to work miracles. In 1630 and 1631 Kenyon was the King's surveyor and manager of lead mines at Thiefley in Lancashire. In 1631 he audited for the Justices of Lancashire the accounts of money levied in the County for "the infected and poor people of Preston," £856 5. 5. had been distributed in 15 weeks, the largest number of persons relieved in one week being 1390. In 1632 he had got into difficulties, and "the goods and chattels of Roger Kenyon of Parkhead in Whalley, now standing several times outlawed"

were sold by the King's farmer of the goods of outlaws. Outlawry was at that time a process for recovering debts from debtors who could not be found so as to be served personally with writs, so it looks as if Roger had had to flee the country to avoid his creditors. But he must have re-established himself, for in 1634 a friend writes to him at Parkhead asking him to be surety for the payment of a small debt, and after his death in 1636 his widow remained at Parkhead, where she had letters of protection from Prince Rupert on July 15, 1644. She was still there in 1670, when she had a dispute with the people of Blackburn about the right which she claimed to take toll at their fair (293); and she was still living in 1680 (391).

Roger Kenyon was buried in the Parish Church of Whalley, where his tombstone bears the following inscription:—

"Here sleeps Mr. Roger Kenyon who was the Mirror of his time for wit, valour, peace-making, and charity. He departed this life on the 14th of August, A.D. 1636, in the 52nd year of his age, leaving Jane his loving wife and 6 children viz., Ann, Dorothy, Jane, Roger, Edward, and Alice to lament their loss.

Rogerus Kenyon  
Every Kros Gonn

If the peace-maker be pronounced blest  
Of how great glory is his soul possest  
Whose worth did ever sett all foes at one  
And now's himself at peace, each cross is gone."

All his children were very young at the time of his death. Of his daughters above named

*Ann* married John Crombock of Wiswall, Lancashire, but seems to have left no issue. He joined in a new scheme for the administration of the charities of Whalley Parish in Dec. 1629 (90)

*Dorothy* married in 1653 Major-Genl. Charles Worsley of Platt, of whom there is an account in the Dict. of Natl. Biography. He was a Parliamentary Captain in Lancashire 1644, employed in reducing the Isle of Man 1651, and commanded the troops which expelled the Long Parliament 1652. He was the first M.P. for Manchester, 1654, Major-Genl. for Lancashire, Cheshire and Staffordshire 1655, and died 1656, aged 34. He was buried in Westminster Abbey. There is a portrait of him at Gredington. His widow married secondly Lieut.-Col. Waldine Lagoe of



Manchester, and corresponded a good deal about clothes, food, servants, etc., with her sister in law, Roger's wife at Peel, 1666 to 1688. Dorothy had a son Charles, born 1653.

*Jane* married John Stonehewer of Barleyford, Cheshire, who died 22 May 1653, aged 35, at Parkhead, and was buried in Whalley Church, where there is a monument which speaks of his "love to righteousness and religious life," "his humility, courtesy, and sweet conversation," and gives an Anagram "*Johannes Stonehewer. Hees Honor, Wit, Ease.*" Their only child *Jane* married at Prestwich 30 July 1674 Leftwich Oldfield, Esq., of Leftwich, Cheshire, who corresponded a good deal from 1679 to 1690 with his brother-in-law Roger of Peel, often about Church matters, including his wife's right to seats in Manchester Church (379). He was recommended for appointment as Captain of Horse in May 1690, but was arrested in July and his horses were seized, because he had not taken the oaths to William and Mary; he wrote from prison to Lord Derby to protest that he and others had done nothing to give offence (735, 740, 742). The Oldfields left children, one of whom, *Anne* married about 1736 John Puleston, Esq., of Emral.

*Jane* Stonehewer the elder married secondly Richard Howorth, a Bencher of Grays Inn, who died 1671. She was living, and staying at Parkhead, Dec. 1694. They had a daughter *Alice* who married Mr. Townley of Royle.

*Alice*, 4th daughter of Roger of Parkhead, married Mr. Gee, and had a daughter *Dorothy* who married William Ashton, Rector of Prestwich in 1697 (1056). This was a valuable living in the gift of the Ashton family, and had been held by *Alice*'s brother Edward. Their mother was an Ashton. *Dorothy* Ashton had two daughters, *Catherine* who married at Winwick John Blackburne, of Oxford, who died 1786; she died 1740; and *Dorothy*, who married Sir Darcy Lever of Alkington, who was knighted 1737 and died 1743. She died 1777. Both she and her sister left issue. (Gregson's Fragments p. 200). The Ashtons had been on the side of the Parliament. A Col. Ashton commanded the Parliamentary forces in a fight in Winwick Parish in 1643, and Ralph Ashton was M.P. for Lancashire in the Long Parliament and succeeded to his father's baronetcy in 1644; but he was secluded from the House in 1648 and represented Clitheroe after the Restoration.

Edward, second son of Roger Kenyon of Parkhead, was admitted to St. John's College, Cambridge, 1649, became a Fellow 1653, and was tutor there 1655-1660. He was ordained in the time of the Commonwealth, and therefore no doubt under the regulations made by the Act of 1648, which required that every candidate for ordination should have taken the Covenant, should be 24 years old, and should, after examination as to fitness, be ordained by the Presbytery of his district, not by a Bishop. He writes to his brother Roger on 30 June, 1658, from St. John's College, "If I stay at Sladeburne" (a parish in the West Riding, about 8 miles from Clitheroe) "I resolve to wear a gown, but I think it will not be convenient to carry one down at first, and therefore I defer mine to buy a coat here, as you direct." "If gout secure me from preaching on the Lord's day, I will be wholly at your disposal." (210). He married Ann daughter of Richard Holland of Heaton, of the family which had acquired the Lordship of Kenyon, by marriage with the heiress Almarica in the reign of Edward III. He assumed her arms, but got no land with her. In May 1660 he was appointed (212) Rector of Prestwich, a very valuable living in the patronage of Edward Ashton (see *Liber Regis*) who would be related to the Rector's mother who was an Ashton. On 6 May he writes "the Commissioners having heard Counsel on both sides were fully satisfied with my patron's right, and proceeded to make trial of my fitness for the ministry, and thereupon did approve of me and give me the instrument." This appointment therefore was still under the rules of the Presbytery, but the Rector conformed to the Prayer Book and Episcopal government as soon as they were re-established, and retained the living. He took the degree of B.D. in 1663.

In 1667 he writes to his brother Roger at Peel, "Captain Greenhalgh so much favours the papists, that I fear you cannot, without sin and dishonour, be his undersheriff. I pray you dear brother for God's sake and your soul's, have nothing to do with it." (257). The Rector died in 1670, "when John Warburton writes of him as "your right dear and deservedly beloved brother the parson, deceased" (290). His widow lived afterwards at Stockport (971) and was staying at Peel with her daughter in 1700 (1073). A sister of hers married a Beresford of Ashbourne, of whom there is a portrait at Maesfen. The Rector

had two sons, *Edward* and *Roger*, and a daughter *Ann* who married her cousin George Kenyon of Peel. Edward became a Fellow of St. John's College, Cambridge in 1685, but died at the age of 24. In the Chapel there is the following inscription on a brass to his memory :—

“ Pice Memorice Edwardi Kenyon Parentum non inhonestorum fili natu maximi, qui in Comitatu Lancastriense natus in Academia Cantabrigiensi ingenue educatus Collegii Divi Johannis non immerito Socius et Ecclesie optimae Reformatae vere filius Obiit, Proh Dolor, Anno Christi 1688-9 Feb. 10th, Aetatis 24. Meruit sane vitam diuturniorem sed et meliorem vitam meruit et habet.”

*Roger* Kenyon, 2nd son of Rev. Edward Kenyon, Rector of Prestwich, was born at Prestwich. He was admitted to St. John's College, Cambridge in 1682 at the age of 15, became Fellow 15 March, 1686-7, and Medical Fellow 28 Feb. 1694-5. On 10 June, 1696, a Mr. Theobald was appointed in his place, but resigned in favour of Kenyon 19 Apr. 1697.

On April 5, 1694, he writes to his mother at Stockport :—  
“ Being by this new Act taxed, God knows what for, for my fellowship, and not designing, as you know, any betterment to this government, by any good will of mine, I am forced to flee for the same, and leave them to make it out as they can ; for by no consent of mine shall they have one farthing. This is the true reason why this comes not dated from Cambridge, but from an honest industrious farmer's some distance from it where I am very well employed in learning the art of husbandry, and courting my landlord's daughter, against the days prohibiting matrimony be over.” (871).

In 1695 he had his letters addressed to him at Brussels under a false name (971), but there seems to have been little concealment about his movements afterwards. He wrote continually to his sister. In Jan. 1697 he wrote from Venice “ the town is in the height of its frenzy, man, woman and child go masked, so that nobody is known, and I perceive it is only from fear of one another that keeps us ever sober.” (1029). In 1700 he was in Paris. His sister had married by this time, and he writes both to her and to his mother at Peel. To the latter he says in October 1700, “ It is a filthy life to have to do with Englishmen where

they know nothing of the language of the country they are in." He has six people to answer for, and "I have assured all my company that if they cannot get French enough to do their own business, I will sell them every one when I get near a seaport town. Jack Warren and Ned Beresford may go for a pretty considerable sum; they both send you all their most affectionate service." In 1701 he was still in Paris, from which he writes 7 Sept. 1701, that King James is dangerously ill (1075). The King died, and in May 1702 Dr. Kenyon writes from Holland, where he was travelling by boat between Utrecht and the Hague with a very mixed company, and speaks of conversing both in Latin and in Dutch. He came to England, and on 22 Dec. 1703 was admitted Licentiate of the College of Physicians. In Feb. 1704 he was living "at the corner of Lincolns Inn Fields, on the garden side, the end of Great Turnstile," where Sir Charles Lyttelton of Hagley writes to him "You are very kind in your offer to my sons, and it will be a mighty inducement to venture one or both into this wide world under so good advice and conduct, and which I may some time put upon you." Dr. Kenyon was for some years Physician at the Court of St. Germain. In 1706 he was in London (1092), but writes from St. Germain in 1707 (1109). From 1709 to 1715 he was in London and writes about 6 or 8000 poor Germans encamped on Blackheath (1116) and about Sacheverell's trial (1118, 1119) and other matters of interest in London where he was practising as a Doctor, and "betwixt some city patients and suburb attendances is fully employed" (1137.) He was godfather to one of George's sons, and recommended his being sent to Westminster School, where boys of his age pay only £20 a year for boarding, and 5 or 6 guineas for schooling (1140). On Feb. 9, 1713-14, he writes to his sister "I could not invent a tale which would surprise thee more than that I was this day married. The times you see are calm and promise great security; and for the rest, all that I can tell thee at present is that her name was Cotton, daughter of Sir John Cotton, of Huntingdonshire; in stature and fatness not much different from myself, about as good a Jacobite, and in every other quality and circumstance a great deal better." (1154). His wife was Mary, daughter of Sir John Cotton, Bart., of Connington, grandson of the Collector of the Cottonian MSS. in the British Museum. Sir John was M.P. for Hunts.

1685-87, and died 1702 Mary seems to have been his daughter by his second wife, Elizabeth daughter of Sir T. Honeywood of Marks Hall, Essex. On the death of Queen Anne Roger wrote on 12 Aug. 1714, "The Queen and her Ministry seem very clear of the charge some people made against them, of endeavouring to bring in the Pretender." After the Jacobite rising of 1715 he returned to France, but in May 1718 writes "I am now removing from Paris, two days more will be all my stay in it, and where my next to this will be dated is hard to say—Flanders or Holland, for I shall go through them both on my way home." "Saturday last, about 7 in the morning, died the Queen of England, at St. Germain's, of a pleuritic fever, after 4 or 5 days illness. She was a lady of great virtues and great sufferings." "Her enemies too will die, and if they have caused her sufferings wrongfully, I do not envy them their success." (1177). On 6 Sept. 1718 he writes from Amsterdam and describes the people there as very pious, very busy, "but the whole pleasure and bent of their mind is to get together a great heap of money and make very little use of it when they have done." "They say their prayers; but the petitions in which they are most devout I fancy have a view to this world." Early in 1719 he had come to England, and on March 17 was intending to go to Cambridge and hoping to get a room in St. John's College. On June 9 he writes, apparently from London, about political rumours; "it is no longer doubted but that the Princess Sobiesky is at Rome, and Lord Mar stopped at Geneva, whither King George has written to thank them for their zeal in his cause; but he would have him well used." On Jan. 17, 1719-20, his cousin Edw Beresford writes from Stockport to Dr. Kenyon "at his lodgings, 31 Gloster St., near Red Lion Square," London, "you are very generous to our design of a new school." He seems to have remained in England till at least July 1723 (1180, 1190), but he returned to France and died at St. Germain's, and was buried on Apr. 22, 1724, at St. Dunstons-in-the-East. He left no issue: There is a portrait at Gredington of him by Clostermans, and one of his wife by Mme. Verelst. Dr. Roger Kenyon was an intimate friend of the Jacobite and theological controversialist, the Rev. Chas. Leslie (see Dict. of Natl. Biography) and lived with him at St. Germain's. Leslie dedicated to him, under the initials R.K. the last edition

of his theological works, in the publication of which Dr. Kenyon had helped him. There are at Gredington two portraits by N. Belle of the son and daughter of King James II., to which the following memorandum there relates: "Louisa Maria Teresia, daughter of King James II., born at St. Germain's. 18-28 June 1692. She gave her picture, after adding the nosegay in the bosom, to Dr. Kenyon, M.D. at St. Germain's. At the same time Dr. Kenyon had the picture of her brother, Prince James Francis Edward, taken in 1700, given to him; Dr. Kenyon being then living at the Court of St. Germain's with his friend Charles Leslie." There is a silver watch at Pradoc which is also said to have been given to Dr. Kenyon at St. Germain's. In his Will dated 7 Aug. 1723 he describes himself as member of the College of Physicians, and as of the Parish of St. Giles in the Fields. Sir Francis Leicester of Tabley, Cheshire, was the sole executor, and proved the will, 28 Jan. 1724.

Roger Kenyon of Peel, eldest son of Roger of Parkhead, was born in 1627. In 1656 he obtained a certificate from Norroy King of Arms that he was entitled to bear the arms now used by the family, and which had been used by his ancestor at the beginning of the 16th century; and next year, 1657, he married Alice, daughter and heiress of George Rigby of Peel Hall, by Beatrix Hulton his wife, daughter of William Hulton of Hulton Park. She was born 2 Jan. 1634, at Peel.

The following extract from Whalley Church Register explains how marriages were solemnized under the Commonwealth. "The agreement of marriage between Roger Kenyon of Parkhead Gent. and Mrs. Alice Rigby of Great Mearly both of the Parish of Whalley was duly published according to Act of Parliament at the Market Town of Clithero the next Market Town to their habitations three Market days, viz., Saturday May 23, Saturday May 30, and Saturday June 6, 1657.

The said marriage between Roger Kenyon Gent. and Mrs. Alice Rigby was solemnized and made according to Act of Parliament June 17th, 1657, Sam Rawstone Esqre, one of the Justices of the Peace for the Co. Pal. of Lancaster at Great Mearly in the presence of Major Hayworth, Esq. with several others." In a different hand is added "Roger Kenyon Gent. and Alicea Rigby nuptiæ celebrat 17 June 1657 second Canon Ecclesiæ per me Gul Moore Vic de Whalley 1660. Repudiatus

est Justiciar. Restitut. Vicar." It looks as if they had been married according to Church law by the Vicar on the same day on which they had been married according to State law by the Justice. The Rigbys had been active Parliamentarians, but Roger Kenyon seems to have been a staunch Churchman. George Rigby had been one of the Commanders at the siege of Lathom House, and there is a portrait of him in armour at Gredington. He died in 1644 and was buried at Wigan. Alice was his only surviving child, so Peel became Roger Kenyon's home immediately on his marriage. The hall is a very picturesque black and white house, with a fine gate house, the upper story of which was formerly used as a Court-house. On the door of this is the inscription "G R B" (George and Beatrix Rigby) "Peace be within these walles. 1637." On a gable on the western gateway are the same initials with the date 1634, and on the Eastern gateway is G.R. 1631. The hall was built between these dates by George Rigby, on the site of an older house, and is in Hulton, in the Parish of Dean, Hundred of Salford. George Rigby's wife was Beatrix daughter of William Hulton of Hulton and through her, though she was not an heiress, he probably got the property. Over the gateway are the Rigby Arms, argent on a cross patoncee sa. five mullets pierced or, and in the big parlour are the Hulton Arms. The former are quartered by Roger Kenyon's descendants by virtue of this marriage.

In June 1658 Roger Kenyon was staying with his sister, Mrs. Worsley, then a widow, in her lodgings in St. James', Westminster. Immediately after the Restoration, on 31 July 1660, he obtained from the Crown a grant of the office of Clerk of the Peace for Lancashire to himself and his son Roger (then only a year old) in reversion after the death of Joseph Rigby, his wife's Uncle. Joseph Rigby's son Alexander (though the pedigree says that he died in infancy) had petitioned for the office, and the grant to Roger Kenyon involved him in litigation with Joseph Rigby and others. The Rigbys had held it since 1589, by virtue of similar reversionary grants, and the last two holders had been Alexander and Joseph, two uncles of Mrs. Roger Kenyon, both of whom had been Colonels in the Parliamentary Army (see Dict. of Natl. Biography). Alexander died in 1650, and Joseph succeeded him, but in Feb. 1654 he was superseded by order of the Protector's Council by William West,

M.P. for Lancashire. In 1660 Joseph Rigby had recovered it, and he did not die till 1671, but Roger Kenyon seems to have obtained the office by 1663, a letter of 18 Oct. in that year being addressed to him as Clerk of the Peace, at Peel. In 1680 he obtained another grant of it to him and his heirs for the lives of his 4 sons, George, Thomas, William, and Edward, in reversion expectant on his own death and that of his son Roger. (Lancaster Official Lists). Edward Rigby, son of Joseph was M.P. for Preston in 1667, and was in friendly correspondence with Roger (258).

Roger lived habitually at Peel, and nearly all his children were born there, 1659 to 1669; but in 1666 he must have had a home also in London, for in that year he had a brass halfpenny struck with the royal arms on the obverse, and inscribed "Roger Kenyon in Stable Yard at St. Jameses' 1666 His Halfe Penny R K A" (being his and his wife's initials). It was a time when there was great scarcity of small change, and many tradesmen, municipal authorities, and others, struck tokens, equivalent to promises to pay, to supply the want. Roger Kenyon's tokens are not common, but Lord Kenyon has one. In 1669 Roger was staying in Holborn, and his sister Mrs. Lagoe wrote to him "there have been seen on Swinton Moor 6 or 7 men, indifferently well horsed, with pistols; they inquired when you would come home. Yesterday evening two of them rode at one passing, who was better horsed than they, they discharged 3 pistols at him. They are supposed to be highwaymen, and seem to bear you a grudge. We desire you will not come home for fear of danger. Your wife knows nothing about them, but sister Alice heard about them." In 1671 John Otway writes "your dexterity in prosecuting against forgery and barratry is so well known, as the King's Attorney can constitute no better deputy than yourself in cases of that nature (289). In the same year he was elected without opposition as Bailiff of the Borough of Clitheroe (302). Several letters allude to his gout, from which his brother Edward also suffered. In 1678-80 he was accused to the Archbishop of Canterbury "of miscarriages and insolences pretended to have been committed by him touching Whalley Rectory" of which the Archbishop was Patron. He writes to the Archbishop (359) that "he has many enemies in these times of Sir Ralph Assheton's troubles," and had he not been Sir Ralph's servant complaint



would not have been made against him. He is a poor man with a wife and 6 children under 12 years of age. "A few of these journeys will expose him to want and poverty, and his stay here (in Whalley) is full of danger, for he is in all Sir Ralph Assheton's judgements and bonds." He prays to be examined, and will submit to what mulct may be imposed on him. The Archbishop was patron of the living of Whalley, and Parkhead was in the Parish. Sir Ralph Ashton of Whalley Abbey was then M.P. for Clitheroe. Roger Kenyon's mother was an Ashton.

In 1680 Roger Kenyon was praised by the "Lords Committees of Councill" for his diligence in informing the Chancellor of the Duchy (Sir Robert Carr) of the remissness of some of the magistrates at Preston about prosecuting popish recusants, and was ordered to appear before the Council with those Justices to give account of their proceedings (373). A list of a number of the recusants is published among the letters (357). This was the year in which Lord Stafford was executed for the Popish Plot, on Oates' information. Kenyon was employed to collect and receive the penalties on recusants (399) (413). There are many letters on this subject, and the penalties seem to have been generally resisted and evaded. Lancashire was full of papists, and Kenyon seems to have been more willing to proceed against them at this time than many of the Justices. Accordingly he writes from Peel on 18 Sept. 1681 that Lord Derby has taken him to a race in Cheshire "where I met and saw most of our great Papists of this County, amongst others my Lord Molyneux' son riding for the plate. My Lord Molyneux himself was there, so was Mr. Dalton, They look mightily askew at me. There was a great number of that clan and most of them did ride with swords." (413) A penalty of £20 a month was leviable on the estates of papists who refused the oaths of allegiance and supremacy, and on 21 July 1682 Kenyon writes from Manchester "I am by no means of opinion that it is for H.M.'s service to waive the £20 per mensem, I mean the process for it," but advises that he should be authorised to make compositions. "proportionable to their estates" these processes being "out as a rod over them" to compel them to agree to compositions. He appears to have received 18d. in the £ on whatever he could collect (513). When he went up to London, which he did pretty often about this time, he stayed at the Sword and Buckler in

Holborn (570 etc.), but his interest in country life is illustrated by a letter in 1684 from Richard Cotton sending a list of trees to be bought for Kenyon's garden "which will be as good as is in Lancashire and ought to have a gardener answerable to it." He recommends a certain Frenchman at £12 a year. In 1686 there is another letter about ornaments for his garden; "for £25 I believe you may have a pair of lions very well worked" (601). In 1685 the Duke of Albemarle (son of General Monk) wrote very angrily to Kenyon, complaining that he was the chief promoter of the election to Parliament for Clitheroe of Lord Derby's brother Mr. Stanley, against Col. E. Ashton the Duke's nominee and a relation of Kenyon's. Kenyon answered apologetically, but saying "I am in a particular manner a servant to his Lordship" (Derby.)

In July 1687 he seems to have drafted an address to King James from Protestant Justices thanking him for dispensing with the oaths and joining Roman Catholics with them in the Commission of the Peace (610), but it was signed by only two Justices.

On May 30, 1688, Richard Hatton writes to Roger Kenyon, "I have had a very great esteem of you since I have understood your Christian courage and resolution against the taking off of the penal laws and test, notwithstanding the temptations you had to the contrary from worldly respects, which I am apt to think would have prevailed with some others." (619). On July 16, Lancashire Quarter Sessions made an elaborate order for the repair of all highways in the Hundreds of Derby and Salford, and appointed several of the principal persons in each parish to see that it was carried out; Roger Kenyon was one of those appointed for Legh, Eccles, Dean, and Bolton (629). He was employed by Lord Derby, the Lord Lieutenant of Lancashire and Cheshire, to call out and make arrangements for the Lancashire Militia in the last 3 months of 1688 when the Prince of Orange's invasion was imminent. Accordingly he writes to the Mayor of Wigan 28 Nov. 1688 thanking him for information and saying "for those soldiers to demand of the militia some companies to deliver up their guard is what I think ought not to have been done without pre-acquainting me, who ordered the militia of your city to be at this time raised. You tell me their entrance into your city in the night, with lighted matches, put your town into a great consternation, and so it well might. If the thing is over and all

is quiet, I shall be very glad ; if otherwise, pray let me forthwith hear from you again, and I will readily contribute that power the King hath entrusted me with to preserve your peace." (647). But Lord Derby, under whom Kenyon acted, had been removed by King James from the Lieutenancy of Lancashire at the beginning of the year, in favour of Lord Molineux, a Roman Catholic, and was only restored on the alarm about the landing of the Prince of Orange. He exerted himself to keep the peace in the County and at the very end of 1688 Roger Kenyon drafted a petition from Lord Derby to King James for a grant of the Lancashire estates of the Duke of Albemarle which had escheated by his death to the crown ; but Lord Derby did nothing to oppose the Prince ; on the contrary as Lord Lieutenant he sent an address of thanks to him in December, promising to assist him in procuring a free Parliament and the security of the Church of England and the Protestant religion ; and the regiments he raised in Lancashire all declared for the Prince (657) (660). Kenyon was in London in December 1688, and sends to Lord Derby a diary of events there dated 13 Dec. He was much trusted and consulted by Lord Derby, who writes to him as " dear Roger " in Feb. 1690, and Dec. 1694, and signs himself on the latter date " your most affectionate faithful friend." He summoned him to London in March 1689, and Kenyon was there till the end of April and again in June. There are at Gredington portraits of 3 of the officers who defended Lathom House under the Countess of Derby in 1644.

In Feb. 1689-90 Parliament was dissolved, and Roger Kenyon stood and was elected for Clitheroe, his colleague being Anthony Parker. Lord Willoughby's secretary writes to Kenyon " your endeavours have made two Parliament men at Clitheroe." (818). But Parker died in 1693, and Flitton Gerard took his place, who seems to have been a friend of Lord Brandon's rather than of Lord Derby's (659), and therefore not very acceptable to Kenyon, who supported his opponent Mr. Bertie (818). Both Kenyon and Gerard lost their seats at the dissolution of this Parliament, 11 Oct. 1695, their successors being C. Lister and A. Pudsey (Blue Book 1878, Names of M.P.'s).

Lord Derby was not much trusted by King William, who appointed Lord Delamere in his place as Lord Lieutenant of Cheshire in May 1689, whereupon Lord Derby resigned the Lord

Lieutenancy of Lancashire, and Lord Brandon was appointed in his place. (659). From this time Kenyon's attachment to King William's cause became slight, though he continued to exert himself to suppress any activity among the Lancashire Papists.

Early in 1691 Mr. Haywood (782), the Governor of the Isle of Man, died, and Lord Derby as Lord of Man appointed Roger Kenyon to be Governor (761, 763). He landed on the Island 17 June (782), and immediately became involved in a dispute between the King's Officers and those of the Lord as to the right to customs and wreckage in respect of a ship driven to port in the Island. In the course of a long statement on the subject on behalf of the King's officers it is said (782) that the Governor sent for Dewey, the King's officer, and told him "very angrily" that he would break up the hatches if Dewey did not produce the wine in question from the ship, that "the King had nothing to do with the Island, the laws of England was nothing there," and on Dewey's saying he had to take care for the King's service, "the Governor hastily asked What King? what King? the said Dewey told him that he knew no King but one, meaning King William, to which the Governor muttered some words, which the said Dewey could not understand, but by his fury in delivering them, they seemed to be dangerous." Proceedings were taken in London with respect to the right to customs, etc. in the Island, but it does not appear that Kenyon was called to account for his words. On 30 July 1691 he attended Lord Derby in state as Governor at the Tinwall. A minute account of the ceremonial is given among his papers (778). He did not reside permanently on the Island, but he had a small farm there, at Castletown, managed by a bailiff named John Wood, who brewed ale and fattened cattle for him (804).

In 1693 Messrs. Sacheverell and Rowe were Deputy Governors (798, 812, 827). Kenyon was at this time out of favour with Lord Derby (847) and was soon after superseded as Governor by Col. N. Sankey (1035, 1038). His wife writes to him March 29, 1694, "I fancy my Lord Derby is, so report says, not right in his mind, I wish he would so consider his actions as to become better. Thy carriage towards him must needs make him recollect his unjust usage of thee, and perhaps ashamed as he may well be." (866) But in December 1694 Lord Derby asks for Kenyon's advice "for your judgement as it ever has been, must be esteemed by

your most affectionate faithful friend." (109) and there are similar expressions in Feb. 1695-6 (1002). He had of course to be in London when Parliament was sitting, and his wife wrote in January 1693-4 that she fears he will suffer much from the cold weather; "pray thee, keep as warm as thou can, and take something in thy pocket to the House, to sup off; thy age and weakness requires it"; and again, "thou art not kind to thyself in staying so long in the House every day, without some refreshment, I pray thee, do not still neglect thy health so much."

In 1694 Roger Kenyon seems to have been the Solicitor for the defence of the Lancashire gentlemen accused of plotting to rise in favour of King James II. The chief informers were men named Lunt and Taafe, of infamous characters, and in the result the persons they accused were all acquitted, though Kenyon in a speech written for the House of Commons complains that they were treated very unfairly by the Judge (923). The Informers were afterwards prosecuted and convicted of perjury. Lord Kenyon's papers about this notorious Lancashire plot are much fuller than those published in the State Trials. It seems to have been an imitation of Oates'. Among the persons arrested on Lunt's information were Mr. Legh of Lyme and Lord Molyneux, and on Oct. 25, 1694, Mrs. Legh writes thanking Kenyon for clearing the innocent, and saying Lady Molyneux said she never expected him to be a friend to the Roman Catholics. Mrs. Legh despairs of anything being done for the Church party, because the Commonwealth party fills the Council Board and all the great places. She prays the King's eyes may be opened, and that he may not be ruined, as Father Peters ruined King James (887). It may or may not have been in consequence of the part he took in this matter that at the end of 1694 Kenyon lost the post of Clerk of the Peace in Lancashire, a Mr. Morton being appointed in his stead (905). His wife writes to him in London to buy her the "Art of Patience" by the author of the "Whole Duty of Man," "and when thou art alone, read it, thou wilt like it well." (906).

In 1694-5 he seems to have proposed in Parliament a duty on foreign yarn, for the benefit of the spinners of Clitheroe (926, 944).

Parliament was dissolved 11 Oct. 1695, and Kenyon and his colleague both lost their seats for Clitheroe. After this his letters are generally directed to him in Manchester, where he had a

house (992). All his correspondents write to him as a strong Churchman, and he is constantly complaining of the Dissenters, who in his neighbourhood were headed by Lord Willoughby (1042) who was Chancellor of the Duchy 1689 to 1697. Thus in Aug. 1693 the Bishop of Chester writes "I most heartily thank you for your constant pains and diligence in asserting and defending the just rights of our Church ; " and again in Apr. 1697 "I received your letter in which (as in many others I have received from you) you give ample testimony of your kind affection to our Church, and your readiness upon all occasions to promote its interest." In 1696 he protests strongly to Lord Willoughby's secretary against depriving a number of gentlemen of good position of the office of Justice of the Peace, and putting in their stead a number of dissenting tradesmen (1024). In 1697 he complains to the Bishop of Chester that Lord Willoughby has taken possession of Ellenbrook Chapel and put in a dissenter to preach there, though it is a chapel of Ease to the Parish Church. Kenyon says he and his family attended it for 30 years, and he is a trustee of the endowment, £33 a year.

After this year very little is recorded of Roger Kenyon. He gave up Peel to his son George in or before 1699, and resided at Manchester, and was living there in 1706 and had died by 1710 ; but George took his place as the business man of the family. There is a portrait of him at Gredington. He had 6 sons : Roger, Edward, George, Thomas, William, and Edward ; and 5 daughters Beatrix, Dorothy, Alice, Jane, and Ann. Of these the first Edward, and Alice and Ann, died in infancy. George became the head of the family, and will be treated of after the others.

Roger, eldest son of Roger Kenyon of Peel, was born at Peel 28 Feb. 1659, was educated at Cambridge, and called to the Bar about 1681 (598), in which year he sailed from Ireland to Barbadoes (406), and before July 1683 he had left Barbadoes for New York, "where he teacheth gentlemen's children, and is engaged there to continue for 2 or 3 years, by covenant with a gentleman there." But in that month his father had heard that he was in slavery, and got his cousin Richard Rigby to arrange with a Capt. Chapple in London to bring him home for £20, viz., £10 to redeem him, £5 for his passage, and £5 for Chapple's expenses. (542). Chapple was to sail in August and arrive in October, and hoped to return to London with Roger in May. He had seen

him in slavery, and said "it will be very necessary to send him a suit of clothes, being very naked, and perishing." "He is extraordinarily penitent and undergoes his slavery as contented as the thing will bear; but he has no more for his day's work than meat and drink. His work is every day to carry timber from the water side to make fences. But he works so ill that his master designed to sell him, where it might have been much worse." (545). In March 1683-4 they seem to have expected to find him at Plymouth as a prisoner, but he was not there (572), and the next we hear of him is in 1685, when his father sent him up to London with a letter to the Earl of Rochester, who had just been appointed Lord High Treasurer, asking for employment both for himself and his two eldest sons. (589). On 31 July 1688 Roger writes to his father from Cambridge "There was one piece of news last post which made me sweat, and at the same time think of you; it was that there is a design to have a general regulation of Justices and clerks of peace, through the whole kingdom. This, though it is not altogether improbable, yet for your sake I hope it is absolutely false (630). On Nov. 26, 1689, he writes from Cambridge, that notwithstanding that his father had urged him to take the new oaths, "authority has only place where reason is wholly at a loss," and "there are a great many difficulties (about taking them) which to myself are insuperable. This I believe will be the case with me on the 31st Jan." He refers to some writings about Passive Obedience (707). This is the last we hear of him. He married, but died without issue, before his father.

Thomas, 4th son of Roger Kenyon of Peel (and grandfather of the first Lord Kenyon) was born 5 Aug. 1668. He writes to his father with political news from London May 14, 1689, and from Chester several times from 1690 to 1692 or later, but from 1694 onwards seems to have been settled in Manchester. In Chester he was employed by Lord Derby as his seal bearer (734, 931). He writes from there to his father 19 May 1692 that the Dean wants to be recommended to Lord Derby to have the living of Winwicke now vacant, to hold with his Deanery. "How far your interest might prevail with my Lord I could not tell, since it is probable my Lord might expect other returns for such extraordinary favours than barely thanks. He presently smelt out what it was I meant, and told me that, though it was contrary

to his oath, and consequently to his conscience, to drive bargains beforehand, yet withal I might assure you in his name, and you his Lordship, that he never was ungratefiul where he received kindness, nor would he carry himself in this as unbecoming a gentleman or undeserving your friendship." This conscientious Dean was Lawrence Fogg, installed 2 Nov. 1691, died 28 Feb. 1717 (Willis' Cathedrals). There is a monument to him in Chester Cathedral (Ormerod I. 223, 247). In Jan. 1693-4 Joseph Yates writes "Your son Tom was very hearty, and very ready in his business at the Sessions." He married in or before 1695 Catherine daughter and heiress of Luke Lloyd of the Bryn, which is now a farm house in Hanmer Parish belonging to Lord Kenyon. Luke Lloyd fought on the side of the Parliament and some letters to and from him about the fighting in 1644 are published among Lord Kenyon's MSS. (194, 197, 198). He was imprisoned for non-conformity under Charles II. together with the divine Philip Henry, who wrote of him in the highest terms as an exemplary Christian (see Life of Lord Kenyon, p. 6). He died in 1695, aged 86, whereupon his daughter inherited the small property of the Bryn, and she and her husband settled there. They named their eldest son, born 17 March 1696, *Lloyd*, and this henceforth was adopted as a family Christian name. They had 3 other sons who all died young, and two daughters, *Catherine* who married Wm. Middleton of Derbyshire but died without issue in 1777 and was buried at Manchester; and *Dorothy* born 1698, who married in 1716 Wm. Percival of Royton, and left issue. Thomas' first wife died at Durfold, and was buried at Acton in Cheshire; and he married secondly Catherine widow of Thomas Percival of Royton and daughter of Thomas Norris of Speke, Lancashire, but had no children by her. He died 1731, and was buried in the Collegiate Church of Manchester, of which his brother in law Dr. Richard Wroe had been Warden.

William, 5th son of Roger Kenyon of Peel, was born at Peel, 27 Sept. 1673, and in 1688 was bound apprentice to Francis Molyueux, a draper in a good way of business in London, nephew to Sir John Molyneux, and a relation of Roger's wife (613, 614A, 618). Mrs. Molyneux wrote that £8 per an. is the usual allowance for clothes, no one gives more. He could not have a better place (if to a shop-trade) for his master is a tight fit man for business and has great trade but his servants are put to no



hardship at all save removing of cloth and lifting it to and fro in the shop. William died in London, unmarried.

Edward, 6th son of Roger Kenyon of Peel, was born at Peel. He became Captain in the Army in 1696, when he would be about 21 years old, and joined his regiment at Ghent 25 May, 1696 (1017, 1020). He was afterwards at Gambia, and on 20 May 1703 he wrote to his brother George from "Cabu Corsu Castle, on the South side of Africa," of which he was then Governor. He wants the Company in whose service he is to make him a factor and authorise him to sell liquors, otherwise it will be impossible to live here as everything is so expensive. He gives details of prices (1083), and asks his brother to send him a few necessaries to wear, as shoes, thread stockings, and shirts, and "the main supporter of life, good beer." In 1707 he was Governor of Fort St. George. He died without issue.

Beatrix, eldest daughter of Roger of Peel, was born at Longworth, Nov. 1662. and died at Salford 29 Dec. 1734, unmarried.

Dorothy, second daughter, born at Peel 27 Nov. 1664, married 3 March 1698, Rev. Richard Wroe, D.D., Warden of Manchester College. He wrote a good deal to his father and brother in law on political and personal matters, 1693-1713. He was called "silver tongued Wroe." There is a portrait of him at Gredington

In Jan. 1696-7 informations were taken at Manchester that one John Leeds, chapman, said that Dr. Wroe was a papist, and "knew of the late assassinations against King William"; and on 11 Feb. 1706-7 John Sumner writes to George Kenyon from Wigan, Dr. Wroe "has preached an extraordinary reformation sermon here this day." He died in 1718, and Dr. Roger Kenyon writes in May "I could not but be sensibly touched for my relations in their loss for so good a man as the late worthy warden." (1177), (see Dict. of National Biography). His wife died at Salford 15 Nov. 1729. They left a son Thomas who became a fellow of Manchester College, and who married Mary Walton of Marsdon, and these had a son Richard Wroe who was Rector of Radcliff in 1782.

Alice, 3rd daughter of Roger of Peel, was born at Peel 1667 and died young.

Jane, 4th daughter, was born at Peel, 1669 and died 1720, unmarried.

Ann, 5th daughter, was born at Manchester 1671 and died 1673.

George Kenyon of Peel was born at Peel Jan. 1665. He was 3rd son of Roger Kenyon of Peel, the second, Edward, having only lived 2 years. He went to Cambridge in 1681 (443) where "the Master found no fault with him except in neglecting chapel and trifling away his time" (453). But he became a B.A. in 1684, and in 1685 his father applied to the Earl of Rochester for employment for him, and said "he is a diligent man and if I may properly say so a good clerk" (598). In that year he was still at Cambridge (604). In 1688 he was in London and writes to his father on 14 June "I was this day in the Tower to see them (the 7 Bishops) at prayers. People crowd so many to see them that the soldiers are forced to keep all the gates shut, and did they not, I believe the Tower would hardly hold the numbers that flock there. By good chance I got in after prayers; all the people kneeled in a line to receive their benediction and all the 7 laid their hands on my head" (623). He was called to the Bar (Lancaster Official Lists) and from 1694 onwards he was at Peel or Manchester, and corresponding on legal matters with his father. On 22 Jan. 1694—5 Lord Derby writes to George's father "I cannot forbear thinking of, and owning, how much I am beholden to your eldest son and my seal keeper in following so well the steps of their father" (931). The seal keeper was Thomas, but by your eldest son he most likely meant George, for Roger was probably dead, and had always lived at Cambridge and is unlikely to have been useful to, or known to, Lord Derby. Moreover Roger scarcely seems to have followed his father's steps. In August, 1697, George Kenyon of Peel and Thomas Kenyon of Manchester, were appointed game-keepers to Peter Shakerley for his manor of Shakerley in the County of Lancaster (1053); that is to say, they were given the right to kill game there. In October of the same year George was elected to be Recorder of Wigan (1056).

George Kenyon married his cousin Ann, sister of Dr. Roger Kenyon the Jacobite, about 1698, and his parents seem to have given up Peel to him on his marriage. In April, 1699 he was contracting there with a butcher to supply him and his servants with meat at 2½d. the lb., and Dr. Roger wrote to his sister there in July 1700 and to his mother also at Peel, in Oct. 1700. He built the stables at Peel, and placed on them both the old and the new Kenyon arms. In 1702 William the 9th Earl of Derby,

the patron and friend of Roger Kenyon, died, his brother James succeeded him as Lord Lieutenant of Lancashire, and as 10th Earl, and was appointed Chancellor of the Duchy in 1706, and the same year he appointed George Kenyon to be Vice-Chancellor, and Steward of the Borough of Salford. He succeeded his father as Clerk of the Peace under the reversionary grant of 1680, and in 1710 got a grant of the same office for the lives of his two sons Roger and George, after the determination of the grant of 1680. He was also made in 1706 "Master Forester of Symonds Wood and Croxteth" (Lancashire Official Lists).

In June 1708 Dr. Roger writes to him "I perceive by Mr. Starkey that you have been busy in your County amongst the Roman Catholics. I know none of them, but if you could do any favour to Mr. Oldfield I should be glad of it, for the relation his lady stands unto some friends I love very well." Leftwich Oldfield had long before married Jane Stonehewer, 1st cousin to George Kenyon, but does not seem to have been a Roman Catholic. On 19 Sept. 1710 his cousin writes to George from Grays Inn that Lord Berkeley who has been made Chancellor of the Duchy "is of the same party with yourself, that is, a churchman; though you have seemed to act another part of late years." George Kenyon was elected M.P. for Wigan at a bye-election in the spring of 1713 (1141—3) and lodged at "the White House in Brownlow St., near Drury Lane" (1149). He was again returned at the General Election soon afterwards, with Sir Roger Bradshaw, but both were petitioned against in March, 1713—14 by Lord Barrymore and Orlando Bridgeman, who were the rival candidates, on the ground that they had not an estate of £300 a year, which was a necessary qualification. On May 24, 1714 his brother-in-law Dr. Wroe writes to him "I am sorry your indisposition returns, and wish you could vote all your members free from the gout and all other ill humours." The Rev. John Sumner of Wigan seems to have acted as Kenyon's election agent there, and he gives him advice as to getting votes in a letter dated 31 May 1713. "I told Ralph Ashton that if £3 or £4 would do him a kindness, I did believe I could prevail with you to lend it him; it will engage both him and his son, but it must be done soon. It would do well for you to write to Mr. Mawdesley to get a positive promise from Randle; or threaten to turn him out of his place, otherwise he will be lost, and perhaps giving his

place to another may get another vote. There should be some money ordered to be drunk at times, with half-a-dozen or half-a-score burgesses ; it is what they expect, and Calvert gives drink to all that come to him. I have spent all I could shift for. I have told the two Langshaws I will contrive some way to get them in serjeants, at Michaelmas ; there is no other way of keeping them from going over to my lord," i.e. Lord Barrymore, the opposite candidate. All however was useless, for the Parliament was put an end to by Queen Anne's death 1 Aug. 1714, and Kenyon was not elected to the next Parliament. While the election was pending, Rev. John Sumner wrote to him that peace can be made in the town if Kenyon will desist, and " my Lord will repay all the expense you have been at." Kenyon answers that he is surprised Sumner should have entertained such a proposition, and that he would give no answer. " You must be witness I have always declared that to the real quiet and settlement of the town I would be a willing sacrifice ; and if I be the Jonas that keeps up the storm, that you throw me overboard " (1165). At the time of the election, Lord Barrymore's friends were said to have obtained warrants to arrest for debt Mr. Sumner and a number of Kenyon's other supporters, to prevent them voting (1168). Lord Derby who had appointed George Kenyon to be his Vice-Chancellor, resigned the Chancellorship in 1710, but Kenyon seems to have been continued in office by his successor Lord Berkeley ; but after Queen Anne's death Henry Finch Earl of Aylesbury was appointed Chancellor, and in 1715 Kenyon lost the Vice-Chancellorship, together with the offices which went with it of Steward of Salford and Master Forester of Symonds Wood and Croxteth, all of which were given to Edward Vawdrey (Lancashire Official Lists).

He left Peel after this and settled at Salford, and on 6 Sept. 1718 Dr. Roger Kenyon writes to his sister, George's wife, " You do well to visit Peel sometimes and keep it in repair. When there are a great many good fires in it and a great deal of good company, Peel is not an unpleasant-place." Nevertheless George and his wife continued to live at Salford and he died there Dec. 1728, and was buried at Dean Church. There is a portrait of him at Gredington. He had 3 sons, *Roger, George, and Edward*, and a daughter *Ann*, but none of them except George left any issue. Roger was admitted to St. John's College, Cambridge,

1719, aged 17, and became a student of the Middle Temple the same year, but died at College 1721. Edward became a Fellow of the same College, and also died young. Ann married Robert Booth of Salford.

George Kenyon, 2nd son of George Kenyon of Peel, born in 1702, succeeded his father at Peel and also as Clerk of the Peace of Lancashire, by virtue of the reversionary grant of 1710, his brother Roger being dead. He became B.A. at St. John's College, Cambridge 1722, and a Fellow of the College 16 March 1724—5; M.A. and Barrister of the Middle Temple, 1726. He settled at Peel, and about 1731 married Peregrina, younger daughter and co-heiress of Robert Eddowes of Gredington Flintshire, and Eagle Hall, Cheshire. She was born 7 April 1707 and died 19 Oct. 1783. Her sister and co-heiress Jane married Lloyd, George's 1st cousin, father of the Lord Chief Justice, thus bringing Gredington into the Kenyon family. Eagle Hall was sold by George's son Robert. It was afterwards pulled down, and a small modern house erected on the site. By virtue of these marriages the Kenyons quarter the Eddowes' arms, Per Bend Simister erm and ermines a lion rampant or.

R. Molyneux writes to him on May-day 1744 from Preston. "It has been confidently reported in our coffee house that you as Clerk of the Peace have received a letter from the Duke of Newcastle, directing you not to return the convictions into Chancery, and ordering you to send them up to him at his office at Whitehall, and further, that the Duke wrote you word that the Justices for this County were the only Justices in England that had proceeded so far against the papists. I should be extremely glad to know the truth of this account, as I think it is very extraordinary." On Oct. 18 Sir H. Houghton writes, "I hope as you promised Mr. Molyneux and me at Chorley, I shall shortly have an account that you have recorded the convictions. You owned that you were not a judicial but a ministerial officer, which is certainly true, and as such are obliged to observe the plain directions of the Act of Parliament, which I and several of the Justices of the Peace have often called upon you to do; it will not be sufficient excuse to say you are advised to the contrary, or that it has not been done in other Counties; neither can justify you in such neglect; there was not such a tenderness shown to the popish interest the last rebellion, and as the expectation of the rebels now must be

from the support they expect from the popish interest, there is the same reason and necessity to record the convictions now as there was then." On the contrary side a letter from Sir T. Bootle to Sir H. Houghton says "When I was last in the country, I acquainted you and many other Justices of the Peace, that to carry the proceedings against the papists upon the last proclamation to a complete conviction, would be wrong. That convicting them would not disable, but rather exasperate, and be a means to drive them into rebellion. That tendering the Oaths and Declaration, and upon their refusal, to take from the refusers their horses and arms, would be complying with the Proclamation and doing all what you were required to do. That it was not the design of the proclamation, nor of the Administration, that the Justices should take upon them to judge of the expediency or fitness of carrying it to a final conviction, but that was to be left to the judgment and discretion of the Privy Council. With this, every Justice with whom I conversed (who were many), was perfectly satisfied, as was also my Lord Derby the Lord Lieutenant, with whom I talked on this subject; and I do not hear but that every Justice in the County, save yourself and Mr. Molyneux, continues in the same mind. But to my great surprise, hearing that you by a menacing letter to the Clerk of the Peace were for forcing him to return into Chancery all the convictions which have been returned to the Quarter Sessions, I therefore acquainted several of the Privy Council with what you were doing, who, I take the liberty to tell you, do not approve of your conduct." "While they are quiet (as I do not hear from any quarter but they are) let us not, from a mistaken zeal, do anything to provoke them and give them a handle for disturbance or drive them into rebellion." "I shall only add that by the Act of Parliament the Justices of Peace have nothing to do in the return of the convictions into the Court of Chancery or King's Bench; they are only required to certify them to the Quarter Sessions, and when that is done, their power of intermeddling is at an end, and what is further to be done, wholly rests on the Clerk of the Peace."

On Jan. 5, 1745—6 George Kenyon writes from Peel "Our confusion has been so great here, by the rebels marching through this County, that I have been forced to fly into Wales with my wife and children, for fear of them; and the roads have been so

bad, and the weather so severe since, that I am but just reached home " (1217). On 3 Feb. there is the following order by Lancashire Justices. " We think it proper, especially at this time when there is a most unnatural rebellion against H.M.'s person and government, that the convictions of the papists, reported papists, and non-jurors, which were returned to the Quarter Sessions by some of us and other J. P.'s of the said County in 1744, and which have been hitherto neglected by the Clerk of the Peace or by some others who have been employed by him, be without delay returned to the High Court of Chancery or King's Bench, by the Clerk of the Peace of this County, in order there to be recorded according to an Act of Parliament in that case made and provided " (1218). The result of the complaint against the Clerk of the Peace was that on 3 March 1745—6 an order of the Privy Council suspended all proceedings on the convictions of recusants. The Lancashire Justices again ordered in Jan. 1746—7 that returns should be sent up (1227), and thereupon the Privy Council on 3 Apr. 1747 again ordered that all proceedings be stayed till further order, and a letter from their clerk says " if your outrageous Justices continue troublesome and make any more orders, I fancy they will be left out of the Commissions of the Peace, for the Lords of the Privy Council are very angry at them " (1232).

The troubles about papists did not prevent George Kenyon from taking an interest in the garden at Peel as his grandfather Roger had done. R. Jenkins writes to him from Salop 15 Feb. 1745—6, " Mr. Wright greatly approves of Mrs. Kenyon's choice of nectarines, plums and peaches, and recommends the following pears, Jargonelle, St. Michael, Bury du Roy, Crasan, and Colmar."

In 1746 Kenyon seems to have defended one Wm. Fowden, a Constable of Manchester, who was indicted for taking part in the rebellion (1223), and to have drafted a petition against the billeting of soldiers in Manchester and Salford, and complaining of their bad and oppressive behaviour there.

On 18 Aug. 1757 there is an acknowledgment by John Ryder that though he and his family sit in a seat in the Parish Church of Leigh which adjoins a seat belonging to Mr. Shakerley, and stands in the north aisle of the said Church, which seat belongs to George

Kenyon, yet he the said John Ryder, claims no right or interest therein. There are like acknowledgments, of the same date, by Mary Battersby and Joseph Eckersley.

On Nov. 20, 1763 William Hulton writes from Hulton Park to George Kenyon at Peel " I make no doubt you are apprehensive of the inconveniences to which the town and neighbourhood of Manchester may be exposed by Mr. Clayton's obstinacy. The expected lapse to the Government will undoubtedly be attended with a total expulsion of the honest men in Lancashire from the Collegiate Society of Manchester. This, you are well satisfied may not only effect both you and myself, but each landed man in the County, and more especially those who have connections in the Parish. The intercession of you, for whom Mr. Clayton has expressed often a great regard, might perhaps prevent the constitution of Manchester Church from being overturned, and the child yet unborn cursing the day of Mr. Clayton's birth " (1260). Little more seems to be recorded of this George Kenyon. He lost his eldest son George in 1770, and himself died 28 Dec. 1780. He was buried at Peel. His widow died 19 Oct. 1783. Their children were *George*, of whom afterwards; *Roger*, born 1737, died 1768 unmarried; *Edward* died young; *Robert* of whom afterwards; *Edward* born 1 May 1746, died unmarried 16 July, 1783; *Richard* who died young; and 4 daughters of whom afterwards. On his death the Peel estate did not go to the daughters of his eldest son George, all of whom were well provided for otherwise; his second and third sons had also died before him unmarried; so the fourth son *Robert* inherited Peel. The Clerkship of the Peace had been granted in 1771 in reversion after George Kenyon's death to Humphrey Stevens for the lives of the Hon. J. C. Villiers and his brother Hon. George Villiers and so passed away from the Kenyon family, who had held it since 1663.

George Kenyon, eldest son of the second George Kenyon of Peel, was born Dec. 1734, and was sent to Oxford in 1750, being apparently the first of his family to go to Oxford instead of Cambridge. He writes 16 Nov. 1750 to his cousin Lloyd (afterwards Lord Kenyon) " Kenrick gives you a very different account of Oxford from mine. It is a very different place to different persons. The gown a man wears excuses him from many exercises, as a lower gown obliges him to them. Besides, he has got an



office that obliges him to attend morning noon and night, so that he can never be away 6 hours together. No wonder he should prefer school to it. The only exercises we have to do is to repeat a passage out of a classic ; every day at dinner when it comes to our turns, to dispute in turns ; to make a theme once a week and a declaration once a term, and to read the lessons in Chapel, when we are a year's standing, in turn." In Feb. 1751 he writes to his father that he hopes his affair with Mr. Clayton is in a likely way to end well, but he knows his father would not have him sit tamely and lose his reputation (1235). He married early Margaret daughter of Thomas Banks of Wigan, who was born 1738 and died Dec. 1759. By her he had an only child *Margaret*, who married in 1770 Sir Thomas Hanmer, Bart., M.P., of Bettisfield, Flintshire, by whom she had several sons who left issue and one daughter *Margaret Emma* who married in 1803 her 1st cousin once removed, George 2nd Lord Kenyon, and died 1815. George Kenyon married secondly Ellen, daughter and heiress of William Curghey of Swinley Hall, Wigan, and by her had 4 daughters, *Elizabeth*, *Ellen* who died early, *Peregrina*, and *Jane*, co-heiresses of the Swinley estate, who all lived together at Swinley and died unmarried, Jane living to be over 80 ; Elizabeth, who was born 1764 was the last survivor, and died in 1858, whereupon the Swinley estate passed to the Hon. Edward Kenyon of Maesfen, 2nd surviving son of George 2nd Lord Kenyon by Margaret Emma, daughter of Elizabeth's half sister. George Kenyon came into possession of Swinley on or soon after his marriage and dates his letters in 1769 from Swinley. He died 24 December, 1770, ten years before his father, and therefore never inherited Peel.

Robert Kenyon, 4th son of the second George Kenyon of Peel, inherited Peel on his father's death in 1780. He was born in 1743, and was sent like his brother George to Oxford. Reginald Heber writes to George 19 Jan. 1764 that he will "do your brother all the service in my power, who I believe is very deserving," and again 21 Jan. that Heber's brother is ready to serve Mr. Robert Kenyon in his candidature for the librarianship at Manchester College. He married Sarah daughter of Otho Cook, Esq. of Manchester, who was born 1744 and died 3 Nov. 1824. He became Rector of Salford. He writes on 13 Dec. 1786 "I have no objections to Sunday Schools in Salford, provided they

are properly regulated and the children are brought duly and constantly to church ; otherwise you are teaching the children this false and wicked principle, that for the sake of learning to read and write, or other worldly advantages, it is lawful to neglect the public worship of God. But I am convinced in my own mind that regular charity schools are much more useful institutions, and had not my ill state of health prevented it, it was my fixed purpose and intention, the last spring, to have solicited your kind assistance, as well as that of the trustees of the different charities in Salford, in establishing two regular charity schools, one for 50 boys and the other for 50 girls." Robert Kenyon sold Eagle Hall which he inherited through his mother. He died without issue in 1787, leaving his four sisters his co-heiresses. By his death the family of Kenyon of Peel became extinct in the male line. They were represented in the female line by the Hanmer family descended from Margaret daughter of George Kenyon, eldest son of the 2nd George Kenyon of Peel ; but the first Lord Kenyon now became the head of the family in the male line, and the Peel estates did not go to the Hammers but to Robert Kenyon's sisters and co-heiresses, of whom the only one who left issue was Mary wife of the 1st Lord Kenyon, in whose right the estates descended, on the death of the survivor of the sisters, to her son the 2nd Lord Kenyon.

The four daughters of the 2nd George Kenyon of Peel became co-heiresses of Peel on the death of their brother Robert in 1787. *Ann*, born Nov. 1732, died Dec. 1816, unmarried. *Peregrina*, born 2 Sept. 1736, died 14 Sept. 1812, unmarried. *Mary*, born 21 July 1741, married 16 Oct. 1773 her 2nd cousin Lloyd 1st Lord Kenyon, and died 8 Aug. 1808. *Alice*, born 21 Aug. 1744, survived all her sisters and died 29 Sept. 1836, unmarried, whereupon the Peel estate passed to George 2nd Lord Kenyon, son of the only one of the sisters who left issue.

George Lord Kenyon in 1837 erected a monument to the 2nd George Kenyon of Peel and his children, and after enumerating their names and dates he added " A family distinguished by their eminent attachment to the Church of England, their Loyalty to the King, and Love for their Neighbours."

Lloyd Kenyon, eldest son of Thomas 4th son of Roger Kenyon, was born 17 March 1696. He was the first of the family to be named Lloyd, which was the surname of his mother's family.

Lloyd Kenyon, like so many of his family, was educated at St. John's College, Cambridge, to which he was admitted in 1714. He married in 1730 Jane Eddowes elder daughter and coheirress of Robert Eddowes of Eagle Hall, Cheshire, by Anne Hilton, daughter and heiress of Rev. Richard Hilton, of Gredington, Vicar of Hanmer, who bought Gredington from Sir John Hanmer. The conveyance is dated May 9, 1678.

Jane's younger sister and coheirress, Peregrina, was the wife of the 2nd George Kenyon of Peel, Lloyd's first cousin. A letter addressed to Mrs. Kenyon at Gredington in 1715 (1172) shows that the families at Peel and Gredington had then been intimate. Lloyd Kenyon and his wife settled at Gredington at once, and his second son Lloyd, afterwards Lord Kenyon, was born there in 1732. Lloyd Kenyon lived entirely at Gredington, farmed there, and was an active Justice of the Peace, but does not seem to have taken much part in public affairs. His income was not large, and did not allow of his sending his younger sons to an University. His son Lloyd corresponded with him frequently and intimately. He had four sons and a daughter. *Thomas*, born Sept. 1731, was sent to St. John's College, Cambridge, but died at Salford 1750, unmarried; *Lloyd*, born 5 Oct. 1732, became Lord Chief Justice, died 1802; *Richard*, born March 1734, buried at Hanmer Oct. 1751, unmarried; *Roger*, born 1735, of whom afterwards; and *Jane*, born Aug. 1736, died 1755, unmarried. Lloyd Kenyon died 30 Dec. 1773, surviving therefore all his children except Lloyd and Roger.

Roger Kenyon, 4th son of Lloyd Kenyon, was born 5 April 1735, became a Solicitor at Wrexham, and had a considerable practice. He married about 1770 Mary, daughter and heiress of Edward Lloyd of Penyllan near Ruabon, by Mary daughter of Edward Lloyd of Plas Madoc. But he seems never to have lived at Penyllan, and after 1778 all his published letters are dated from Cefn, a small estate which he bought in the township of Abenbury Vawr in the parish of Wrexham, adjoining some property of his brother's. He had three sons, Edward Lloyd, George, and Thomas, and three daughters, Jane, Mary, and Anna Maria. Of these, *Thomas*, born 1777, died 1806, unmarried; and *Mary*, born 1776, died 1778. By his Will, dated 21 Apr. 1791, he left his estates in the Parish of Ruabon to his eldest son

Edward Lloyd, subject to a charge of £500 for each of his surviving daughters; and the Cefn estate to George subject to a charge of £2500 for each of them, and he made George his residuary legatee. He became paralysed and lost his memory a year or so before his death on 20 Oct. 1796. His wife died several years before him.

Edward Lloyd Lloyd, eldest son of Roger Kenyon of Cefn, was born in 1771 and inherited Penyllan on the death of his mother and took her name of Lloyd. He married Annabella, daughter of Rev. Philip Puleston, D.D., Rector of Worthenbury and Vicar of Ruabon, and owner of the Pickhill estate (which afterwards passed to the Ormerods) close to Cefn. Her mother was Annabella sister and co-heir of Watkin Williams, Esq., of Penbedw, M.P. for Montgomeryshire, and in compliance with the Will of her uncle Watkin Williams, Edward Lloyd took the surname and arms of Williams in addition to Lloyd. He was however separated from his wife. He added to the Penyllan estate. He died without issue in 1837, leaving Penyllan to his nephew Edward Lloyd Kenyon, only surviving son of his brother George Kenyon of Cefn. His widow long survived him.

Jane Kenyon, eldest daughter of Roger Kenyon of Cefn, was born 1 Aug. 1773, and married about 1794 Henry Ellis Boates of Rose Hill near Ruabon, which he had inherited from the Ellis family. Mr. and Mrs. Boates had two sons, *Henry Ellis*, and *William*, and one daughter, *Henrietta Maria*. *William* married but died without issue. *Henry Ellis*, the eldest son, married a Miss Mansfield, of a Leicestershire family, and became a Colonel in the Royal Horse Guards Blue in which he served at Toulouse and at Waterloo. He was killed by a fall from his horse while hunting with Sir Watkin's hounds, 8 Dec. 1858. His wife survived him. His aunt Anna Maria Jones wrote of him as having a naturally warm heart and tender conscience, and as being an affectionate kind nephew; and Mr. J. R. Kenyon wrote "I had known him all my life, and highly esteemed his worth, his sound sense, and good heart."

Gertrude, his only child, born in 1839, inherited Rose Hill, and married in 1864 Henry Girardot, Captain in the Royal Bengal Horse Artillery, son of the Vicar of Colston, Bingham, Notts. Capt. Girardot died without issue in 1871. His widow continued to live at Rose Hill. She had rebuilt Erbistock Church in 1860.

and was Churchwarden of it for more than 20 years. She died in May 1914, and by her Will left Rose Hill to her third cousin Sir Frederic George Kenyon, K.C.B., Director of the British Museum, who however has never lived there.

Henrietta Maria, daughter of Henry Ellis and Jane Boates of Rose Hill, was born in 1799, and married 14 May 1827 Joseph Richardson Blackwood Beasley of the County of Tipperary, who died before 1866. Her Aunt Anna Maria Jones wrote of her in 1858 "she is often in want of the necessaries of life, her good for nothing husband always making some excuse to stay in London or elsewhere and sending her a bare subsistence at any time, sometimes nothing." Henrietta Maria Beasley died 11 Jan. 1873, and both she and her husband were buried in Mount Jerome Cemetery, Dublin. They had 2 daughters who did not marry, one of them dying in 1842 or 1843; and *Emily Maria* who married a Dr. Graham of Cashel, Co. Tipperary. He died about 1870 and was buried at Sandy Mount, near Dublin. She died 11 Oct., 1875, at 14 Richmond Place, Mountjoy Square, Dublin, and was buried in Mount Jerome Cemetery, Dublin. They left four daughters of whom the eldest was about 21 at her mother's death, and two sons, *William* and *John A. Beasley*, aged about 20 and 14 at that time.

Anna Maria Kenyon, youngest daughter of Roger Kenyon of Cefn, was born 18 Jan. 1781 and married 27 April 1808 at Erbistock Church Evan Jones of Gilliwig, Carnarvonshire. Her father had been long dead, and she is described in her marriage settlement as of Rose Hill, Denbighshire, the home of her sister Mrs. Boates. Her husband was son of John Jones of Ystymllech and Gilliwig, born 27 Feb. 1743-4, by his wife Anne, and grandson of Evan Jones of Ystymllech and Clegir by Catherine his wife. Evan Jones, husband of Anna Maria, was born 15 June 1771, became Lieut.-Col. of the 23rd R. Welsh Fusiliers, and died at Rose Hill 25 March 1821 and was buried at Erbistock where there is a tombstone to him. A silver tankard presented to him by his brother officers was left by his widow to Mr. J. R. Kenyon, Q.C., and is now in the possession of his grandson W. P. Kenyon, a Lieut. in the same regiment. Anna Maria Jones lived after her husband's death at Mortlake and survived till 7 April 1874. She was buried in the Cemetery at Mortlake. They left no children.

George Kenyon of Cefn, 2nd surviving son of Roger Kenyon of Cefn and Penyllan, was born 2 Feb. 1775, and married Fanny Price of Brynypys. He inherited Cefn in 1796 under his father's will and succeeded to his father's business as a Solicitor at Wrexham but was not so successful as his father and left his affairs in a good deal of confusion. He died 22 Nov. 1829, and was succeeded in the business not by his son but by a Mr. Broster. He had two sons, *George* born 21 March 1804, who died unmarried before his father, and *Edward Lloyd*, of whom afterwards; and 7 daughters, *Mary*, *Francisca Ann*, *Anna Maria*, *Harriet Jane*, *Annabella*, *Eliza Theophila*, and *Emma Dorothea*. Besides these, there were 4 sons and two daughters who died as children.

*Mary* was born 6 Jan. 1808, and was never married. She lived at the Lodge, Overton, till her death at an advanced age.

*Francisca Ann* was born 24 Dec. 1808, was never married, and died before 1874.

*Anna Maria* was born 10 Jan. 1810, and married in 1836 Rev. Henry Knapp, M.A., of Overton, Flintshire, son of Thomas George Knapp by Sarah Elizabeth daughter of William Hambley, who were married in 1795. Mr. Knapp was afterwards Vicar of Swaton, near Falkingham in Lincolnshire, where both he and his wife were living in 1874. The Patronage belonged to his family. He had many children; *Henry* born 18 June 1840, articled to a Solicitor in 1857, practising in Queensland in 1872. *Thomas Lloyd*, born 30 Dec. 1841, M.A. St. John's Coll., Oxford 1867, Vicar of St. James' Oldham, 1878 to 1902, and from 1902 of Threckingham, Folkingham, Lincolnshire. *Anna Maria*, born 28 Dec. 1842, married in 1868 Rev. Charles Stephen Turner, Vicar of Beech Hill, Berkshire. *Jerome Edward*, born 13 March 1844, went to sheep farming in New Zealand in 1862, married in 1872. *Charles Arthur*, born 27 Nov. 1845, educated at Oxford, was a clerk in New Zealand in 1872. *Mary Emma*, born 21 April 1847, and *Frances Elizabeth*, born 23 June 1852, were both unmarried in 1872. *William Kenyon*, born 13 Oct. 1848, articled to an Architect in 1866, practising in Manchester in 1874. He was a godson of J. R. Kenyon, Q.C.

*Harriet Jane*, daughter of George Kenyon of Cefn was born 6 April 1811, and married (after 1842) Mr. Blackwood Price. She died in 1869 and left issue.

Annabella, daughter of the same, never married. She died some time between 1842 and 1874.

Eliza Theophila, daughter of the same, was born Aug. 1812 and died June 1838, unmarried.

Emma Dorothea, daughter of the same, was born 9 Sept. 1813 and married 16 Feb. 1858, at Overton, the Hon. and Rev. Brownlow North Osborn de Grey, son of Thomas 4th Lord Walsingham. He died 8 April 1868 without issue. She died 6 April 1873.

Edward Lloyd Kenyon, only surviving son of George Kenyon of Cefn, was born 14 Feb. 1815, and succeeded his father at Cefn in 1829, but his father's affairs were very much involved, and Cefn was sold in 1834 or 1835 to Lady Palmer, from whom it descended to Sir Roger Palmer. In 1837 Edward Lloyd Kenyon, then a Lieutenant in the 1st King's Dragoon Guards, succeeded his uncle Edward Lloyd in the Penyllan estate, subject to mortgages. In 1838 he married Louisa Mary, daughter of Rev. Henry William Marker, Vicar and Patron of Aylesbeare in the County of Devon. Kenyon's Will dated 14 Aug. 1842 describes him as of Penyllan, and states that he has only one child Louisa Mary Beaumont, aged 3, and directs that all his property, among which he enumerates lands, tenements, collieries, royalties, and tithes, in Denbigh, Salop, and Flint, shall be sold on his death. The Will was proved in London 14 Nov. 1843 by his father-in-law, the other executor the Hon. Lloyd Kenyon having renounced probate. His wife survived him. Penyllan was sold about 1851 to the Ormerod family. He was the last representative in the male line of Roger Kenyon of Cefn.

Louisa Mary Beaumont Kenyon, only child of Edward Lloyd Kenyon, married a Mr. Fuller, by whom she had an only child A. C. C. Kenyon Fuller. His father died the day before he was born, and his mother died 5 years afterwards, having taken the name of Kenyon Fuller. He is married, and is the senior representative in the female line of the family of Roger Kenyon of Cefn. He lives at Sandford Mills, Woodley, Reading, Berks.

Lloyd Kenyon, 2nd son of Lloyd Kenyon of Gredington, was born at Gredington 5 Oct. 1732. He was educated at Ruthin Grammar School till he was 17, when he was articled to a Mr. Tomkinson, a Solicitor with a large practice in Nantwich, and wrote to his cousin George "As you know I had always when at

school a great aversion to writing, you will imagine that this profession was not at first very agreeable to me ; " and again " the law is surely the most irksome and crabbed study of all other." He became however a great favourite with his master, who kept up an intimacy with him all his life. Lloyd Kenyon left Mr. Tomkinson in 1755, and was called to the Bar in 1756, but for several years he had to live on an allowance of £80 a year from his father, with occasional presents from other relations. It was not till 1764 that he made as much as £80 in fees, and not till 1770 that they were more than £1000, after which they increased rapidly. In 1782, in which year he was Attorney General, they were as much as £11,038. His other appointments were, Chief Justice of Chester 1780, Master of the Rolls and a Baronet 1784, Lord Chief Justice and a Peer 1788. In 1796 he was made Lord Lieutenant of Flintshire. He had asked for the office for his son, who only came of age that year. On Oct. 16, 1773 he married his 2nd cousin Mary, 3rd daughter of the 2nd George Kenyon of Peel. She on the death without issue of her brother Robert became with her 3 sisters co-heiress of the Peel estates, which, as none of the others married, passed in her right on the death of the survivor in 1836, to Lady Kenyon's son George, 2nd Lord Kenyon. Mary Lady Kenyon died 8 Aug. 1808. The marriage was a most happy one. Her daughter-in-law, the Hon. Mrs. Thos. Kenyon, wrote of her long afterwards to one of her own sons " I cannot help wishing that the same spirit which seemed to guide her through life may descend upon you and all her grand-children. She was the most perfect being I ever knew, so truly excellent. I have never met with anyone I thought quite equal to her in mind, judgment, temper and religious knowledge and holy life." There is a beautiful portrait at Gredington of her as a young woman by Romney, and one at Pradoc of her in old age by Weaver. Her epitaph says : " To perpetuate her memory as a Wife most excellent and beloved, ever studious how best to promote the wishes and happiness of her husband, fondly cherishing his memory and venerating his character. As a sister and relation most tender and affectionate. As a mother most kind, exemplary, indulgent and instructive in her precepts and her life. As a Christian ' setting her affections on things above.' In heavenly mindedness and humility resembling Mary the beloved of the Lord. Most humble, pious



and grateful in health and prosperity, most resigned in sorrow, sickness, and death. This small tribute of filial affection is erected by her surviving afflicted sons, who hope best to prove their gratitude by remembering her instructions and copying her excellencies. G.K., T.K."

Lloyd Kenyon on his marriage bought the lease of 35 Lincolns Inn Fields, which is believed to be part of a house built in the reign of Charles II. by Inigo Jones for William Lord Russell who was afterwards beheaded. Kenyon and his wife went to live there in 1775, and from it in 1780 they saw and were endangered by Lord George Gordon's riots. A Roman Catholic Chapel and one or two houses near them were destroyed. Mrs. Kenyon writes "Mr. Kenyon is provoked beyond measure at Lord George Gordon, says he is mad and should be confined" (which was afterwards done); "we have had continual tumults and noises day and night, in this square;" "what a blessing it is to have an able and kind protector at such a time. My Mr. Kenyon is now as cool, composed, and compassionate to all parties, as a sensible and good man can be." Mr. Kenyon afterwards defended Lord George on his trial for treason. About 1783 Mr. Kenyon took a small house at Marshgate, abutting on Richmond Park, and there after he became Lord Chief Justice King George III. often visited him and became very intimate with him, consulting him on private as well as on public matters. He spent almost all his vacations at Gredington, where he added to the property and enlarged the house. He took little part in politics, and not much in society, though he frequently entertained at dinner large parties of lawyers; but his family life was a very happy one and he was devoted to his children. He had strong religious feelings, and is said never to have missed church for 26 years. The death of his eldest son in 1800 quite broke him down and hastened his own death which took place at Bath on 4 Apr. 1801. He was buried at Hanmer. His high character as a Judge has never been disputed, and was spoken of in the strongest terms after his death by Lords Eldon and Erskine and many others. He was hot tempered and somewhat intemperate in language, though very temperate and abstemious in his personal habits, and seldom suffered from illness till about a year before his death. There are two portraits of him at Gredington by Romney, and one by Opie. He had 3 sons, Lloyd, George and Thomas; Lloyd was born 22

May 1775, educated under Mr. Jones of Nayland and at Christ Church, Oxford, and died 15 Sept. 1800, unmarried. George became the 2nd Lord Kenyon; Thomas settled at Pradoc. The best biography of Lord Kenyon is by his great grandson the Hon. George Kenyon, published in 1873. There are others in Townshend's *Lives of Twelve Eminent Judges*, and in Lord Campbell's *Lives of the Chief Justices*, and in the *Dictionary of National Biography*. His two sons were both appointed by him to very valuable sinecure offices in the Court of King's Bench, appointments which were then recognised perquisites of the Lord Chief Justice.

George, 2nd Lord Kenyon, was born 22 July 1776, and was educated together with his brothers, first at Cheam School in Surrey, then by Mr. Wm. Jones of Nayland, in Suffolk, the well-known scholar and theological writer, with whom he kept up a correspondence for a long time, and afterwards at Christ Church, Oxford. He was called to the Bar, but never practised, though he was elected a Bencher of the Middle Temple. On 1 Feb. 1803 he married Margaret Emma, daughter of Sir Thomas Hanmer, Bart., of Bettisfield, by his wife Margaret, daughter of George Kenyon, brother of the first Lady Kenyon. She died 24 Feb. 1815. There is a very pretty picture of her by Hoppner, at Gredington. George Lord Kenyon, unlike his father, took an active part both in society and in politics. He had a town house in Portman Square. He was a Tory, opposed Roman Catholic emancipation in 1807, and the Reform Bills of 1830—32. After the Manchester "Peterloo" riots of 1819 he raised two troops of Yeomanry, to serve under Sir R. Puleston. He is represented in two of the celebrated H.B. caricatures; in one of them he is seated on the front bench of the House of Lords next to the Duke of Wellington, but with his back to him, expressing his amazement at the reforms to which Lord Ellenborough, speaking for the Duke and his party, is giving his consent; Lords Roden, Mansfield, Wynford, and the Duke of Newcastle, share in the amazement. In the other caricature Lord Kenyon is fighting a duel with Lord Grey, which is interrupted by the Duke of Cumberland. Both are dated May, 1832. He never held any political office. He was intimate with the Duke of Cumberland, who wrote to him in 1832 a pathetic letter about an accident which caused the blindness of his young son, afterwards King of Hanover.

Lord Kenyon is said to have at one time contemplated the possibility of getting the Duke of Cumberland declared heir to the throne in the place of Princess Victoria. In 1822 Lord Kenyon procured a Government pension for his neighbours the "Ladies of Llangollen," Lady Eleanor Butler and Miss Ponsonby, from whom he received a most grateful letter on the subject. He carried on for several years an intimate correspondence with the poet Southey. When the National Society was formed in 1811 he was one of its first Vice-Presidents. He was an active Churchman, not a Tractarian, but an old fashioned High Churchman, and when Bishop Philander Chase came to England to get help for promoting higher education on a Church basis in the United States, it was through Lord Kenyon to whom he was introduced in 1824, that he got introduced to most of the Bishops and leading Churchmen of the time. Lord Kenyon also gave him very considerable pecuniary assistance, and so valuable was his help that Bishop Chase named after him the Episcopalian College which he founded in Ohio. Kenyon College, though not containing 200 undergraduates, is of University rank, grants its own degrees, and has a very high reputation among the many University Colleges in the United States. Lord Kenyon kept up a correspondence with Bishop Chase, and frequently assisted him pecuniarily till the Bishop's death in 1852. He also gave considerable help to the schools in his own neighbourhood, and was liberal in giving help both publicly and privately wherever it was needed. Like his father he had very strong family affections. He died at Gredington 25 Feb. 1855. There is a portrait of him there by Sir Thomas Laurence, and a miniature of him as an old man, and also a bust of him by W. Behnes, executed in 1832.

George Lord-Kenyon had 3 sons, Lloyd, George, and Edward, and 3 daughters, Margaret Emma, Marianne, and Peregrina. Of the sons, Lloyd succeeded him; George was born 1806 and died 1811; Edward will be treated of afterwards. Of the daughters, Margaret Emma, born 5 Nov. 1804, married 8 June 1828 James Hay Langham, eldest son of Sir James Langham, Bart., an old friend of her father's. He became insane immediately after the marriage, and she never recovered from the terrible shock and died 3 Feb. 1829. He succeeded to the baronetcy in 1833 and died in 1893, but his reason was never

restored. She was a devoted admirer of Bishop Chase, and planted at Gredington an "Ohio garden" with seeds and cuttings from Ohio sent to her by the Bishop, and erected in it a log cabin which still exists, in imitation of the American ones. Marianne, 2nd daughter of Lord Kenyon, born 29 May, 1807, married 25 Aug. 1835 Vice-Admiral Thomas Best, 2nd son of the first Lord Wynford. She survived her husband, and died without issue 18 Sept. 1866. Peregrina, 3rd daughter of Lord Kenyon, born Sept. 3, 1809, died unmarried 12 Apr, 1830.

Edward Kenyon, second surviving son of George Lord Kenyon, was born 11 June, 1810, and educated at Harrow and Christ Church, where he took his degree in 1831. He settled at Macefen near Malpas in Cheshire, which had been bought by the first Lord Kenyon from Earl Grosvenor. He married 19 Sept. 1840 Caroline Susan Catherine, youngest daughter of General Lord George Beresford. She died 8 March, 1866. In 1858 he inherited the Swinley estate near Wigan on the death of the last surviving daughter of George Kenyon, brother of the first Lady Kenyon, but he lived always at Macefen, a typical and popular county gentleman, Captain in the Cheshire Yeomanry, J.P. for 3 counties, Cheshire, Salop and Denbigh, fond of hunting and of all rural pursuits. He married secondly, in May, 1880, Catherine Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Rev. G. F. J. Marsham, Rector of Allington, Kent, and widow of Rev. W. G. Townley, Rector of Upwell, Norfolk. She survived him. He had no children by her, but by his first wife he had a son John George and a daughter Emma Jane Ann. Edward Kenyon died at Macefen 11 Oct. 1894. His daughter born 1847 married in 1877 the Rev. the Hon. Algernon Robert Parker, and has issue. She succeeded to Macefen on her father's death.

John George Kenyon, son of the Hon. Edward Kenyon, was born 11 Oct. 1843, and educated at Harrow and Christ Church, Oxford, where he took his degree of B.A. and S.C.L. in 1867. He read for the Bar, but in 1869 went to Cuddesdon Theological College, and in 1870 became a Roman Catholic. He then enlisted in the Papal Zouaves. In 1871 he married Mary d'Arcy, daughter of Lord Henry Francis Charles Kerr. He inherited from his father the Swinley estate, but settled at Gillingham Hall, Beccles, Norfolk, which he inherited from his mother's family. He became a J.P. for Norfolk, Private Chamberlain to Pope Pius X.

and a Knight of St. Gregory, 1st class. About 1887 he became an active supporter of Home Rule for Ireland. He died 28 July, 1914, at Gillingham. His wife survives him. He had two sons, Francis Edward Adolphus and Joseph Robert; and five daughters Mary Catherine, Margaret Mary Alfonsa, Anne Mary Elizabeth Laurentia, Mary Susan Lucy, and Clare Mary Henrietta. Francis E. A. was born 1872, and educated as a Civil Engineer, but died unmarried 27 Aug. 1907. Three of the daughters, Mary C., Margaret M. A. and Clare M. H. entered Convents. Anne M. E. L. born 1880, married 1904 Lt.-Col. Herbert William Todhunter, C.M.G., King's Own Scottish Borderers, and has issue. Mary S. L. born 1885, married 1916 Capt. Charles Edward Pillans Hastings, Royal Sussex Regiment.

Joseph Robert Kenyon, only surviving son of John George Kenyon, was born 1883 and educated at Christ Church, Oxford, and took his B.A. degree 1905. He was called to the Bar 1907, and practised in Liverpool. He joined the East Anglian R.F.A. and served in Egypt during the Great War, became a Major, and was given the M.C., Jan. 1918.

Lloyd, 3rd Lord Kenyon, was born 1 Apr. 1805, and married 29 June, 1833 Georgina de Grey, youngest daughter of Thomas 4th Lord Walsingham. He sat for the Borough of Michael (or Mitchell) in Cornwall in the Parliaments of 1831 and 1832, and was an unsuccessful candidate for Denbighshire in the autumn of 1832 for the reformed Parliament which met in January 1833. but he never took a prominent part either in politics or in society, though after succeeding to the Peerage he lived regularly in Portman Square during the season. Like his father, he was devoted to his family. He died 14 July 1869. His widow died in 1874. There are water-colour drawings of him and his wife by G. Richmond, 1833, at Gredington. They had 5 sons, Lloyd, George Thomas, Edward Frederick, William Trevor and Alfred; and 5 daughters, Georgina, Margaret Emma, Elizabeth, Henrietta and Charlotte Jane.

Lloyd, born 13 Apr. 1835, married 21 July 1863 Fanny Mary Katherine, only child of John Ralph Ormsby Gore, M.P., afterwards created Lord Harlech. Lloyd died 15 Apr. 1865, leaving an infant son Lloyd, who became the 4th Lord Kenyon. His

widow married in 1880 the Rev. Thomas Mainwaring Bulkeley Owen of Tedsmore Hall, Shropshire, who died 1910. She survives him, and lives at the Limes, Shrewsbury.

George Thomas, born 28 Dec. 1840, was educated at Harrow and Christ Church, called to the Bar 1869, but never practised. He wrote a life of the 1st Lord Kenyon in 1873. In 1875 he married Florence Anna, daughter of John Hurleston Leche of Carden Park, Chester. He bought and enlarged Penley House, Ellesmere, changed its name to Llanerch Panna and made it his home. He was M.P. for Denbigh Boroughs 1885 to 1895 and 1900 to 1905, and was mainly instrumental in passing the Welsh Intermediate Education Act, 1889. He was J.P. for Shropshire, Denbighshire and Flintshire, and took a very active part in all local matters. He was a strong conservative and Churchman. He died without issue 26 Jan. 1908, leaving his widow surviving. A screen across the Tower arch of Hanmer Church was erected in memory of him in 1909. There is an account of him in the Dictionary of National Biography.

Edward Frederick, born 27 Aug. 1842, was called to the Bar and practised for a time, having chambers at 7, New Square, Lincolns Inn. He never married. He died Jan. 1892.

Alfred was born and died in 1846.

William Trevor was born 22 Oct. 1847, was head of the School at Harrow and obtained a Junior Studentship at Christ Church. and first class honours in Greats, B.A. 1870, ordained 1871; was successively curate of St. Leonard's Bridgnorth, perpetual curate of Penley, and Rector of Malpas 1873 to 1896. He married 16 Feb. 1871 Anne McKerrell, only daughter of Adam Hay Gordon of Avochie, N.B., who died 1873; and secondly in 1877 Lucy Rosamund, daughter of Rev. Charles Woolley Dod of Edge Hall, Malpas. In 1878 he published a small volume of poems entitled "Drifting." Since resigning Malpas he has lived at St. Leonard's. He has by his first wife a son *Gordon Lloyd Trevor*. born 1873, educated at Harrow and at Jesus College, Cambridge, B.A. 1895, is a Solicitor, and partner in the firm of Royds Rawsfome & Co., married 1909 Dorothy Charlotte, daughter of the late D. F. Wood, Mus. Doc. of Exeter, and has a daughter Elizabeth Alis Georgina born 1910, and a son Lloyd Trevor Gordon born 1911. By his second wife W. Trevor Kenyon had a daughter *Ruth* born 1878 and 4 sons, *Roger*, a

Lieut. R.N. who died at Davos 15 Feb. 1906; *Randle North*, born 1882 is a market gardener in Ireland; *Humphrey Julius*, born 12 Nov. 1885, educated at Keble College, Oxford and Ely Theological College, B.A. 1909, ordained 1910. Was Chaplain to the Forces at Salonica, 1917 and 1918; Curate of St. Mary's, Nuneaton since 1914; *Guy Victor*, born 1887 is Lieut.-Commander R.N., and is Chevalier of the Legion d'Honneur.

Georgina was born 14 May, 1834, and died unmarried 23 June, 1919. After their mother's death in 1874, she and her sisters built the Gelli near Malpas on land belonging to Lord Kenyon, where she resided till her death, making it a centre of good for all around her.

Margaret Emma, born 7 May, 1836, married 11 Oct. 1855 William Townley Mitford, M.P. for Midhurst, 1859 to 1874, of Pitshill, Sussex, who died 1889. Since then she has lived in London. She has a son and a daughter.

Elizabeth, born 20 Aug. 1837, married 10 Jan. 1860 Rev. George Arkwright, of Pencombe, Hereford, who died 1877. She lives at Firlands, Bracknell, Berks, and has issue.

Henrietta, born 21 Apr. 1839, died unmarried 20 Jan. 1903. She lived with her sister Georgina at the Gelli, and with her was an active supporter of Tallarn School and Parish. Four stained glass windows were placed in the Church to her memory.

Charlette Jane, born 30 Oct. 1844, built Tallarn Church in 1872 on land given by Lord Kenyon's trustees. It was consecrated 11 Jan. 1876, and on 13 Jan. she married the Rev. George Montague Osborn, Rector of Campton cum Shefford, Bedfordshire, who died 1910. She died 1893, leaving a daughter Muriel, born 1881.

Lloyd, 4th Lord Kenyon, was born 5 July, 1864, and educated at Eton and Christ Church, and married in 1916 Gwladys Julia, daughter of Col. H. R. Lloyd Howard, C.B., of Wygfair, St. Asaph. Commanded the Shropshire Imperial Yeomanry, and from Dec. 1914 the 2/1 Welsh Horse. Was a Lord in Waiting 1900—1905, and 1916 to 1918. Is K.C.V.O., Director of the L. & N.W. Railway, President of North Wales University College, and Senior Deputy Chancellor of the University of Wales, and Lord Lieutenant of Denbighshire. Inherited through his grandmother, who was a daughter of Sir John Tyssen Tyrell, Bart., the Tyrell property of Boreham House, Chelmsford, and

assumed in 1912 the name and arms of Tyrell in addition to his own. Has twin children born 13 Sept. 1917, Lloyd and Sarah Myvida Mary.

Thomas Kenyon, second surviving son of the Lord Chief Justice, was born 27 Sept. 1780, and was educated like his brothers at Cheam School and under Mr. Jones of Nayland, and at Christ Church, Oxford, where he took his B.A. degree in 1801. On 21 April, 1803, he married at Aston Chapel Louisa Charlotte, daughter of the Rev. John Robert Lloyd, owner of Aston and Rector of Whittington and Selattyn. They immediately settled at Pradoc, which he bought at this time; they enlarged it and lived there continually for the rest of their lives. In the same year he was made J.P. and D.L. for Shropshire, and Captain in the volunteers. In 1804 he was appointed Filacer of the King's Bench, a valuable sinecure office held for life, which was surrendered to him by his brother Lord Kenyon, who through the death of his elder brother had obtained a still more valuable one. The full title of the office was Filacer, Exigenter, and Clerk of the Outlawries in the Court of King's Bench. It was abolished, with compensation, in 1837, by 7 Will. iv. and 1 Vict. c. 30. In 1807, when the volunteers were disbanded, the non-commissioned officers and men presented Mr. Kenyon with a very handsome sword, and in 1808 he was appointed Major in the North Shropshire Militia. In 1822 he was appointed Lieut.-Col. of the North Shropshire Yeomanry, but that office was abolished, and on his consequent retirement in 1825, the members of the Oswestry Squadron presented him with a silver coffee pot. In 1834 he rejoined the regiment as Major, and retained that position till two years before his death. In 1823 he was appointed by Lord Clive, as Lord of the Manor of Oswestry, to be High Steward of the Borough under the Charter of Charles II., in virtue of which office he usually presided at the Court of Quarter Sessions there. That Court was abolished by the Municipal Corporations Act of 1835, and in 1836 a handsome silver candelabrum was presented to Mr. Kenyon "High Steward of the Borough of Oswestry in gratitude and esteem from the inhabitants of the town and neighbourhood." The date on the candelabrum, 9 Apr. 1836, is that on which the last Quarter Sessions under the Charter was held.



Mr. Kenyon was appointed Chairman of the County Quarter Sessions in 1830, and resigned the office in Oct. 1850. It was a much more laborious office then than now; when he was first appointed the Court generally sat till late in the evening, frequently for two days, sometimes for 4 or 5 continuously, and dealt not only with a great deal of civil work now done by the County Council, but also with most of the criminal offences now triable at Petty Sessions. In 1844 there were 270 prisoners for trial, and the work had become so heavy that he had to ask for the appointment of a deputy to relieve him of part of it. As a magistrate he accompanied the North Shropshire Yeomanry to what was called the "Battle of Chirk Bridge" on 1 Jan. 1832, when they were brought there to prevent a large body of colliers from Ruabon invading the County. He and the Colonel, Sir Rowland Hill, rode among the colliers, two of whom Mr. Kenyon apprehended himself. He read the Riot Act, and the mob dispersed without any fighting. The Court of Quarter Sessions on 3 Jan. thanked "the magistrates of the Hundred of Oswestry for the temper, judgment, and decision with which they have acted on the late occasion near Oswestry." Mr. Kenyon also sat several times as arbitrator in civil cases, in one of which, about the Morda Brook, he had to examine between 80 and 100 witnesses. After his retirement the Magistrates had a large portrait of him painted by Mr. E. U. Eddis, which has ever since hung in the Grand Jury Room. Mr. Kenyon was long remembered for the coach and four horses which he drove nearly all his life, going generally two days a week from Pradoc to the Lion Inn, Shrewsbury and back about County business, as well as elsewhere. All books about coaching in Shropshire refer to him. His popularity among all connected with the road was strikingly shown by the presentation to him on 18 May, 1842 by "the Coachmen and Guards of the Lion Establishment, Shrewsbury" of a very handsome silver salver, on which are embossed representations of Pradoc and of the Lion Inn, and of the principal objects between those two places. Representatives of most of the mail coaches were present at the Lion on this occasion. In 1848 Mr. Kenyon gave the stained glass for the East window of West Felton Chancel. He died 4 Nov. 1851 and was buried at Felton, where there is an altar tombstone designed by Sir Gilbert Scott, inscribed with the names of him and his wife and all their twelve

children. A memoir of him was published in the Transactions of the Shropshire Archæological Society, 1879.

Louisa Charlotte, widow of Hon. Thomas Kenyon, succeeded him at Pradoe, and made it in an exceptional degree a home and centre for all the family. She had many and varied pursuits, made a considerable collection of fossils and minerals, was deeply interested in botany and in drawing, but above all in religious matters and in all that concerned the welfare of her neighbours. She established an infant School and maintained it for about 60 years; she founded a clothing club in 1837 and supported it for the rest of her life; she founded the widows and orphans fund of the Felton Oddfellows' Lodge in 1864 for which they presented her with a framed address. In 1845 she gave the East window of the North Aisle in Felton Church, in 1851 that in the North wall of the Chancel in memory of her husband, and in 1861 the window in memory of her two eldest sons in the North wall of the North Aisle. The window in memory of her husband was by Ward of Firth St., Soho, London; the other two were by Evans of Shrewsbury. In 1860 she began the building of Pradoe Church, which she completed in 1867 by the addition of the tower and chancel. In 1839 she published, but without her name, Questions and Answers on all St. Paul's epistles, with a short life of St. Paul compiled from various authors. She died 11 Apr. 1869. Her nine sons were Lloyd, Thomas, John Robert, George, William, Charles Orlando, Arthur Richard, Henry, and Rowland Whitehall; her three daughters were Mary, Charlotte, and Emma Jane.

Lloyd, eldest son, born 15 June, 1804, became a Captain in the Royal Horse Guards Blue, and died unmarried 1 Jan. 1836. A gold racing cup won by him at Ascot is at Pradoe.

Thomas, 2nd son, born 2 Aug. 1805, became a Major in the 8th Foot. Was Attaché to the Embassy at Berne under Sir Henry Wynn, 1822—5, served at Gibraltar 1825—7, in Ireland 1828—30, in Jamaica 1836, and in Canada 1838—9 and 1840—42; retired from Army 1844 on account of health, became paralysed the same year, and thenceforth lived at Pradoe till his death at Malvern 19 Sept. 1859. He was never married.

John Robert, 3rd son, of whom afterwards, succeeded his mother at Pradoe.

George, 4th son, born 10 March, 1811, became Commander R.N. In 1823, at the age of 12, he entered the Navy and made

his first voyage on H.M.S. *Jasper* to St. Petersburg and was entertained with the other officers at Peterhoff palace, where the story goes that the Empress picked him up and kissed him. He served at Algiers 1824. South America 1825 to 1826 and 1829 to 1833, Mediterranean 1826—8 and 1834—5, Lisbon 1833 and 1837, Spain 1838, Norway, 1841, and off the coast of Africa up the Congo river and elsewhere 1841 to 1843 suppressing the slave trade. In 1843 he was invalided and returned home, and was promoted to be Commander. In 1848 he returned to Africa on the same service in command of the *Cygnets* sloop, and in this and the next year he captured five slave ships and released 1140 slaves. On returning to England in 1849 he was awarded about £2000 bounty for these captures. He was afterwards employed on Coast Guard Service. On 24 April 1856 he married Mary, daughter of Robert Usherwood of Whitby, Yorkshire. He then rented Grafton Lodge, near Montford Bridge, Shropshire, where he died 18 March 1866. His widow survived him nearly 53 years and died at Grafton Lodge 1 Feb. 1919, aged 92. Their three children survived them; *Georgina Mary*, born 22 Jan. 1857, wife of Rev. James Mackay, Rector of Bromfield, Ludlow; *Alfred Ernest Lloyd*, born 30 Jan. 1858, Rector of Ludlow; and *Edgar Thomas*, born 13 Oct. 1860, an Inspector of the Board of Agriculture, married 1908 Hester Marjorie, eldest daughter of Sir Philip Tatton Mainwaring, Bart.

William, 5th son, born 20 Feb. 1815, educated at Rugby and Christ Church, received an Indian Cavalry Cadetship 1835, and served in the Light Cavalry in India 1837 to 1843. He married 9 Oct. 1845, Frances Catherine, 3rd daughter and co-heiress of Robert Aglionby Slaney, of Walford Manor and Hatton Grange, M.P. for Shrewsbury. In 1847 he returned with his wife to India, and shortly afterwards he retired from the army and settled at Walford Hall. On the death of Mr. Slaney his daughter Fanny inherited the Hatton Grange property, and Capt. Kenyon on 23 July, 1862 assumed the name and arms of Slaney in addition to his own. A few years afterwards they made Hatton Grange their home. He became Capt. in the Shropshire Yeomanry in 1854, and was afterwards Colonel of Shropshire Volunteers. In 1880 he was elected Deputy Chairman of Quarter Sessions, but he resigned this 1 Jan. 1883. He died at Hatton 10 Dec. 1884, and was buried at Ryton near Shifnal. He had six sons and five daughters.

William Slaney, born 24 Aug. 1847, succeeded his father at Hatton, was educated at Eton and Christ Church, became Colonel in Grenadier Guards, served at Tel-el-Kebir 1882, retired 1892. M.P. for Newport Division of Shropshire 1886—1908 when he died. Was active Conservative and tariff reformer, and effective platform orator. Privy Councillor 1904. He married 1887 Lady Mabel Selina Bridgeman, eldest daughter of the 3rd Earl of Bradford who survives him. A memoir of him by Walter Durnford was published in 1909. They have a son *Robert Orlando Rodolph*, born 1892, educated at Eton and Christ Church, Capt. Grenadier Guards, wounded in France during the Great War; A.D.C. to Gov. Gen. of Canada; married 1917 Lady Mary C. R. Hamilton, eldest daughter of 3rd Duke of Abercorn, and has a daughter *Vivien*, born 1918. And a daughter *Sybil Agnes*, born 1888.

Harry Conrad, born 3 July, 1870, died while a midshipman R.N.

Walter Rupert, born 24 Sept. 1851, joined Rifle Brigade, served in South Africa and India; C.B. 1907; Major-General 1908; retired 1913. Married 1878 May, daughter of H. J. Schooles, M.D., and has a son *Neville Aglionby* born 1879, District Commissioner East Africa Prtoectorate.

Reginald Aglionby, born 1857, died 1864.

Francis Gerald, born 7 Nov. 1858, joined 1st Battn. Durham Light Infantry, is Lieut.-Col. Married 1892, Edith Mary Sherwin, daughter of Major Joseph Holt of Ogbeare Hall, North Devon.

Percy Robert, born 9 June, 1861, farmed in Argentina. Married 1895 Geraldine Ellen Georgina, daughter of Rev. George Whitmore. Died 1911. Their children are *Philip Percy*, M.C., born 1896; *Gerald William*, born 1899; *Frances Diamond Sara*, born 1897; *Ruth Stella*, born 1909.

Frances Edith, born 1849, died 1870.

Agnes Charlotte, born 1852, died 1907.

Helen M. E., born 1852, died 1855.

Katherine Maude, born 1856.

Violet Mabel, born 3 March, 1860.

Charles Orlando, 6th son, born 28 Sept. 1816, educated at Rugby and Christ Church, was Curate of Ruyton 1839 to 1845, Rector of Habberley 1845 to 50, Vicar of Great Ness 1850 to 1877,

and of Moreton 1877 to his death. He was a J.P. for Shropshire, and Rural Dean of Ellesmere 1859 to 1877, and on resigning this office the representatives of the Deanery presented him with two silver salvers and a writing table. He was one of the founders of the Oswestry Cottage Hospital, and active in all local matters. A paper read by him before the Chapter of the Ellesmere Rural Deanery in 1856 was the origin of yearly harvest thanksgivings throughout the district. He married 15 Aug. 1844 Matilda Eloisa Cotton, daughter of Rev. Henry Calveley Cotton, Vicar of Great Ness. He died 6 Nov. 1890, and his widow died 1892. Their children were Charles Robert, born 22 Sept. 1845, educated at Rossall, spent most of his life farming in Argentina, where he was for long British Consul, and did much to import pedigree cattle. He married Jessie, daughter of Chas. Willett of Liverpool, who died 28 Jan. 1906, aged 45, after they had returned to England and settled in London. He died there 27 Nov. 1917, and was buried at Pradoc. They left a son *Charles Orlando*, born 30 April 1886, is in business in Brazil; married 11 Dec. 1915 Marguerite Laura, daughter of Alexander Kealman of Santos, Brazil, and has a daughter Dorothy Beatrice, born 1917; and *Elena Georgina Matilda*, born 9 Dec. 1887, married 10 July, 1915 Ernest Douglas Montague Barlas, a Solicitor in London, and has two sons. Henry, born 18 Apr. 1852, farmed in Argentina, married 8 July, 1897, Hilda Beatrice, daughter of William P. Dewes, a Solicitor of Ashby de la Zouche, who survives him. He died without issue Jan. 1911. Alice Matilda, born Dec. 1846, lived with her parents till their deaths, and since in Oswestry.

Arthur Richard, 7th son, born 18 June, 1818, educated at Rugby and Brasenose, was for a short time a Clerk in Somerset House; travelled in Spain 1848 and wrote letters about his travels there to the sons of his sister Mrs. Hill, which were published in 1853. In 1855 he travelled in the United States with Lloyd, eldest son of the 3rd Lord Kenyon, and with him visited Kenyon College, Ohio, named after the 2nd Lord Kenyon, where they were received with illuminations, procession, and loudly expressed welcome. On 18 Jan. 1859 he married Augusta Mary Johnstone, 3rd daughter of Samuel Clogstoun, and widow of Capt. George Wilder, Royal Horse Artillery, who had 3 young children by her first husband. They lived for nine years at

Hensington near Woodstock in Oxfordshire. The font in Pradoc Church was presented by them in memory of their infant daughter and of his sister Emma. He died 3 June, 1888. She died 1894.

Their children were, *Arthur Augustus Wilder*, born 23 Nov. 1868. Settled in Wyoming, U.S.A. Married 1900 Agnes, daughter of W. A. Oliver Rutherford, of Edgerston, Jedburgh, N.B., and has a daughter *Patricia*, born 1908. *John Hubert*, born 1870, married 1898 Caroline, daughter of S. P. Bussell of Sydney, New South Wales. Was in Inland Revenue Salt Department, Madras. Died 1908, leaving two daughters, *Eileen Sybil*, born 1899, and *Gladys*, born 1908. His widow married secondly in 1910 E. G. Lake. *Louisa Charlotte*, born 1859, died 1863. *Caroline Walcott*, born 1861, married 1894 Cuthbert G. W. Clogstoun, of the Indian Police, and has a daughter *Muriel Augusta*, born 1897. *Peregrina Dora*, born 1862, was long a superintendent in the Ladies Shirt Company, Sloane Square, London. *Leonora Constance*, born 1864, married Dec. 1887, Frank D. Lumley, now Brig.-Gen., C.B., C.B.E., and died June, 1893, leaving one daughter *Nera Maria Julia*, born the same day. *Sybil Mary*, born 1866.

Henry, 8th son, born 4 Jan. 1822, died 25 Jan. 1827. There is a full length marble recumbent figure of him at Pradoc.

Rowland Whitehall, 9th son, born 24 May, 1824, was called to the Bar, but never practised. He lived at Pradoc and acted as bailiff and agent for his mother till her death. Became Major in Shropshire Militia. Died 6 Apr. 1873 at Pradoc. A stained glass window was placed at the West end of Pradoc Church to his memory by the Militia.

Mary, born 21 July, 1809, died 6 Jan. 1825.

Charlotte, born 4 May, 1813, married 17 Oct. 1833 Rev. John Hill, Rector of Great Bolas, and Curate of Weston-under-Redcastle. They went to live at the Citadel, Hawkstone, which belonged to his Brother Lord Hill, and lived there all the rest of their lives. They celebrated their Golden Wedding there, and there they both died, she on 14 Jan. 1884, he in 1891. Their children were John, George William, Clement Lloyd, and Brian. *John*, born 23 July 1840, educated at Rugby and University Coll., Oxford, married 12 July 1865 Mary, daughter of James Gothorp of Bedale, Yorkshire. Farmed. J.P. for Shropshire. Has two sons and two daughters. *George William*, born 1843, became

Vice-Admiral, married 1st, 1882, Mary Caroline, daughter of Vice-Admiral Singer, who died 1896 ; 2nd, 1898, Helen Maud, daughter of Frederick Woodman, who survives him. He died 1905, and had 3 sons and 3 daughters by his first wife, and one son by his second wife. *Clement Lloyd*, born 5 May, 1845, entered the Foreign Office 1867, and became in 1900 Superintendent of the African Protectorates. He was made K.C.M.G. and K.C.B., and retiring in 1905 was elected M.P. for Shrewsbury 1906, and retained the seat till his death. He was a keen sportsman, and shot big game in many countries. He married 1st, Charlotte Elizabeth Mary Jane, daughter of Sir George Wm. Denys, Bart. and widow of Charles Waring ; and 2nd, Muriel Mary daughter of Colin Glencairn Campbell, by whom he had a son and a daughter. He died 9 April 1913. *Brian*, born 1847, was a land agent, married 1891 Alice Mary, daughter of Charles Langton of Barkhill, Liverpool. Killed by a fall out hunting 1893. Left one daughter, born 1892.

Emma Jane, born 31 May 1820, lived all her life at Pradoc, with her mother, sharing in all her pursuits and interests, and devoting herself entirely to her. She died at Pradoc, unmarried, 30 May, 1868.

John Robert, 3rd son of the Hon. Thomas Kenyon, was born 13 Jan., 1807, and was educated at Mr. Corfield's school at Pitchford with his two elder brothers, and afterwards at Charterhouse and Christ Church, Oxford, and was elected a Fellow of All Souls in 1828. He took the degree of D.C.L. in 1836 and was appointed Judge of the Vice-Chancellor's Court in 1840 and Vinerian Professor of Common Law in 1843. His marriage in 1846 vacated his fellowship, but he retained rooms in All Souls till his death on the strength of his Professorship and of his office as Steward of the Manor of Edgware which belongs to the College, and he often made use of the rooms. He was called to the Bar in 1834, before which he acted several times as Marshal to Judge Allan Park to whom he was warmly attached, and in the same year 1834 Judge Park appointed him to be Revising Barrister for the Northern Division of Warwickshire, including Coventry. In memory of the Judge he raised from former Marshals £100 towards building a new church in St. Giles in 1843, and was himself by far the largest subscriber. In 1829 he was appointed a Cornet in the Shropshire Yeomanry and in that capacity was

present at the "Battle of Chirk Bridge" on 1 Jan. 1832, when the Yeomanry, but without fighting, prevented a band of Welsh colliers from invading Shropshire. He retired from the Yeomanry in 1837. He joined the Oxford Circuit, but practised chiefly at the Chancery Bar, having chambers in New Square, Lincoln's Inn, and had a fair practice as an Equity Draftsman and Conveyancer, but not much after he was appointed Q.C. in 1862. He was employed as Counsel in a good many Endowed Schools cases, and in particular argued the case of the Mayor and Burgesses of Shrewsbury before the House of Lords in 1865 when the recommendations of the Public Schools Commissioners as to Shrewsbury School were under consideration. The Burgesses did not get what they wanted, but they were grateful to Mr. Kenyon for his exertions, and in 1874 they named him as their representative on the Governing Body of the School.

Mr. Kenyon became a Bencher of the Middle Temple in 1862 and was Treasurer in 1874, in which capacity he presided on 11 June at a dinner given by the Benchers to the Prince of Wales and others. He was a member of the Council of Legal Education from 1872 and he took an active interest in the Temple Church and in the boys of the Choir. In 1842, a new grant of a Court of Quarter Sessions having been made to the Borough of Oswestry, Mr. Kenyon was appointed the first Recorder under this grant, and he held the office till his death. In 1855 he was made a J.P. for Shropshire, and in December of the same year was elected Deputy Chairman of Quarter Sessions, and on the death of the Chairman, Sir Baldwin Leighton in 1871, Mr. Kenyon was elected Chairman. A great part of his time was always devoted to County work. On his marriage in 1846 the people of Oswestry and the neighbourhood presented him with a silver salver, and after his death the County Magistrates placed a portrait of him in the Judges' Lodgings. In 1848 during the alarm as to Chartist riots, he was a special constable in the Parishes of St. Giles and Bloomsbury, where he was then living. From 1839 to his death in 1880 he was a zealous member of "Nobody's Friends," a Church and State Club, of which he was secretary 1862 to 1869, and he took an active part in religious and charitable societies, being trustee or treasurer for several of them. He was treasurer of the S.P.C.K., and a frequent speaker in Shropshire for S.P.G. In 1848-1850 he was an active member of the



"London Union on Church Matters" formed in 1848 to support the views of the high Church party, of which most of the leading Churchmen of the day were members; but he never adopted at all extreme views.

He married 11 Aug. 1846 Mary Eliza daughter of Edward Hawkins, F.R.S., Keeper of Antiquities in the British Museum, and from thenceforth they lived with Mr. Hawkins in his official residence in the British Museum till he resigned in 1860 when he went to live with them at 6 Lower Berkeley St., where he died in 1867 (see Dict. of National Biography). In 1869 on the death of Mr. Kenyon's mother, they gave up this house and went to live at Pradoc, where he died 17 April 1880. Mrs. Kenyon continued to live there till 1886, when on the marriage of her eldest son she took a house in Ruyton-XI-Towns, where she remained with her daughters until the appointment of her son Gerald to the Rectory of Hordley in Nov. 1901, after which she and her daughters lived with him till her death there 28 Jan. 1903. She devoted herself entirely to her children and to their education as long as they required it, and after settling in Shropshire she took the keenest interest in the welfare of her tenants and neighbours and in all that affected especially the Church and Parish of Ruyton.

They had fifteen children, of whom five died in infancy, Thomas Gilbert, born 23 Aug. 1853, died 26 June 1854; Alan Herbert, born 8 Sept. 1856, died 28 Dec. 1861; Alwyn Charles Leslie, born 14 Jan. 1858, died 20 Dec. 1861; Cecil, born 7 Aug. 1864, died 11 Jan. 1865; Amy Bertha, born 20 April 1861, died 16 Aug. 1864. They were all buried at Tandridge, Surrey, where their grandparents Mr. and Mrs. Hawkins are buried, and they are commemorated on a tablet in Pradoc Church.

Seven sons and three daughters survived both parents, and all but two are still living (1920). All the sons were educated at Winchester.

Robert Lloyd, born 18 Jan. 1848, succeeded his father at Pradoc. M.A., Ch. Ch, Oxford, Vinerian Law Scholar 1872, Barrister, J.P., D.L. Shropshire County Alderman since 1st election in Jan. 1889. Dep. Chairman of Quarter Sessions Oct. 1889 to 1914, in which capacity he pronounced in Oct. 1909 the sentence on the "Dartmoor Shepherd," the interference with which by Mr. Winston Churchill became so notorious. Recorder of Oswestry since 1896. Member of Canterbury House of Laymen since 1900. Chairman of

Shropshire National Insurance Committee since its formation in 1912; and of Quarter Sessions since 1914. Editor of *Hawkins Silver Coins of England*, 2nd and 3rd editions; Author of *Kenyon's Gold Coins of England*, 1884; *Hist. of Parishes of Ruyton and West Felton in Shropsh. Arch. Trans.* and several Shropshire County Records. Married 1886 Ellen Frances, daughter of W. W. How, Bishop of Wakefield.

Edward Ranulph, born 3 Nov. 1854, is Major-Genl. (retired) Royal Engineers, C.B., C.M.G., Commander of the Crown of Italy. Was Commissioner of Kyrenia, Cyprus, 1883-6, commanded R.E. Salisbury 1901-6, Chief Engineer Gibraltar 1906-11, Commanded 20th Div. R.E. 1914-15, Chief Engineer 4th Corps 1916, Chief Engineer 3rd Army in France 1916-17, wounded at Arras. Married 1880 Katharine Mary McCrea, daughter of Major-Genl. J. C. B. de Butts. She died 1908. They had three sons and four daughters: *Herbert Edward*, born 1881, Major R.A., D.S.O., Croix de Guerre, French and Belgian; served in India and Egypt 1914-15, Gallipoli 1915-16, France 1916-18, Germany 1918-19. Married 1907 Gwendoline Ethel Graham, daughter of F. G. Ommaney, and has *Kenneth Herbert*, born 1908; *Lloyd Douglas*, born 1912. *Margaret Gwendoline*, born 1918. *Roger de Butts*, born 1883, died 1888. *Kenneth Houstoun*, born and died 1885. *Katharine Mary Rose*, born 1887, V.A.D. Nurse in France and England 1916-19. *Ellen Blackwood*, born 1889, Lady Margaret Coll. Oxford, 2nd class Honours in History; Missionary under S.P.G. in India. *Winifred Lilian*, born 1892, V.A.D. Nurse with French Army 1915-17, in England 1917-18. *Frances Margaret*, is Medical Student, Kings College, London.

Eustace Alban, born 1859, was Director of Indian Telegraphs. Was granted special increment of pay for good service in Burmah on Siamese frontier 1885, thanked by Govt. of India for speedy erection of Telegraph wire across India owing to Chinese expedition, 1900; guarded German prisoners in Shrewsbury 1914-15, served in Record Office, Shrewsbury, 1915-19. He married 1906 Caroline Ethel Jane, daughter of Rev. Wm. C. Hunt, and died 21 March 1920. Had *William Patrick*, born 1898, Lieut. R. W. Fusiliers, M.C., Italian Silver Medal for Military Valour, wounded on Asiago Plateau, Italy, 8-9 Aug. 1918, for his conduct here the M.C. was awarded "for conspicuous gallantry and fine leadership during a raid. He was first on the objective with one

other man, shot an officer and proceeded to clear the dug-outs. He, single-handed, captured a machine gun and killed the crew, and although wounded in two places, went on and captured a trench mortar. He brought back 6 prisoners, a machine gun and trench mortar. He set a splendid example of courage and determination." *Rowland Lloyd* born 1901; *Dorothy Ethel*, born 1897; *Violet Mary*, born 1899; *Irene Helen*, born 1902.

*Frederic George*, born 1863, M.A., Scholar of New College, Fellow of Magdalen, Director of British Museum 1909, K.C.B. 1912, President of British Academy 1917, etc., Major in Inns of Court O.T.C., served throughout war in France and England, T.D. 1919. Discovered and edited Aristotle's Constitution of Athens and several other Greek M.S.S. Author of Textual Criticism of the New Testament, several books about the Brownings, etc. Married 1891 Amy daughter of Rowland Hunt, and has *Kathleen Mary*, born 1906, *Nora Gwendolen Margaret*, born 1908. Lady Kenyon did much and varied work for soldiers during the whole period of the war.

*Gerald*, born 1864, Rector of Hordley 1901—1915, now Curate in Peterborough.

*Evelyn Oswald*, born 1856, went to Cooper's Hill Engineering College, but then entered New Oriental Bank, and served in London, Paris, Persia, and Japan. After the failure of the Bank he left England for Argentina in 1901, and remained on farms there till his death 8 April 1914 at the Estanzia Santa Elena. He was buried at Buenos Aires, where his friends in the country erected a tombstone to his memory. He was unmarried.

*Lionel Richard*, born 1867, Brigadier General R.A., C.B. 1917, Director of Ordnance in India 1919. Director of Inspections in United States 1916-1919. Married 1896 Elizabeth Jane daughter of P. C. Sutherland, M.D., and has *Harold Anthony* born 1897, passed first into R.M. Academy, Woolwich, 1914, Lieut. R.E., M.C., wounded near Flers on Somme, 1916; *Lionel Frederic Robert*, born 1900, 2nd Lieut. R.E.; *Christopher Edward*, born 1906.

*Mary*, born 1849; served 1915-18 in Orthopædic Home, Baschurch.

*Eliza Charlotte*, born 1850, assistant treasurer Orthopædic Home, Baschurch.

*Emma*, born 1852, was for some years with the U.M.C.A. Mission at Likoma.